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The Agricultural Situation in Africa and West Asia

Review of 1974 and Outlook for 1975



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FOREWORD

This is one of 7 regional supplements to the *World Agricultural Situation*, WAS 6, issued in December 1974. Other regional reports are being published for Western Europe, the Soviet Union, the Western Hemisphere, Eastern Europe, the Far East and Oceania, and Communist Asia.

Highlights of the 1974 agricultural year in Africa and West Asia are reviewed in some detail. Included are writeups for 24 countries in Africa and 15 in West Asia, including some not discussed and excluding others which were discussed in *The Agricultural Situation in Africa and West Asia: Review of 1973 and Outlook for 1974*, ERS-Foreign 363, issued in May 1974. Tabular data for countries omitted from the text discussion are included in the appendix.

This report was directed and coordinated by the Program Area Leader. Those participating in the preparation of the report include John C. Dunmore, Michael E. Kurtzig, John B. Parker, Melvenia L. Peed, Snider W. Skinner, Herbert H. Steiner, and H. Charles Treacle. For some countries, the agricultural situation reports from the U.S. Agricultural Attaches abroad were drawn upon extensively.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Robert E. Marx". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Robert" and last name "Marx" clearly legible.

Robert E. Marx, Leader
Africa and Middle East Program Area
Foreign Demand & Competition Division
Economic Research Service

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THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AFRICA AND WEST ASIA

Review of 1974 and Outlook for 1975

SUMMARY

Africa

Agricultural production in African countries during 1974, nearly 7 percent above the 1973 level, established a record high index of 126 (1961-65=100).¹ Total food production in 1974 rose by a similar amount to an index of 127, but per capita output gained only 4 percent, reaching 96 percent of the base period.²

The three leading agricultural producers in Africa are Nigeria, the Republic of South Africa, and Egypt. In Nigeria, 1974 production surpassed the previous record high established in 1969. A general upturn was led by increases of 30 percent in millet output, 18 percent in grain sorghum, and over 50 percent in peanuts. Peanut production suffered severely in the drought of 1973, but rose to 700,000 tons in 1974.³ Cotton production made a very strong recovery, but cotton is not one of Nigeria's major crops. Cocoa bean production was off slightly in 1974, one of the few crops to drop back.

The Republic of South Africa was one of the continent's top gainers in farm production in 1974, increasing its output by nearly one-fourth to an index of 144. The principal contributor to this jump was a record 11-million-ton corn crop, which will permit record exports.

¹ In this report, the index of total agricultural production for Africa is based on production in 32 countries for which indices have been prepared. For West Asia, the index is based on indices for eight countries.

² Many of the estimates of population and food production in African countries may not be as reliable as those in most other regions because of insufficient data.

³ Metric tons, U.S. dollars, and U.S. cents are used in this report; exceptions are specified.

Egypt recorded the smallest gain of the three leading agricultural countries in 1974. Its index went up 2 percent to 121. Corn, increasing 14.5 percent, and rice, by 13.8 percent, were the most important gainers. But cotton—by far the most important crop in Egypt—slipped a little below the 1973 production.

U.S. agricultural exports to Africa in 1974 nearly doubled the 1973 value, rising to \$1.14 billion. Over 60 percent of the increase was in grains and grain products. Wheat was the main item. Price increases were more significant than quantity gains.

West Asia

In West Asia, agricultural output rose 8 percent to a level 38 percent above the 1961-65 base period. Food production rose a like amount and brought the per capita food production index to 100 (1961-65=100) from only 95 in 1973.

Production in Turkey, the chief agricultural producer in the area, was up 6 percent. Greater output of olives and cotton contributed even more to the rise than did wheat, the country's most important crop, which increased 4 percent. Barley contributed a gain similar to wheat's in the value of 1974 production.

Iran, the second leading agricultural producer in the area, recorded a rise of about 1 percent in output over the very good 1973 production. This was accomplished despite a 6-percent decrease in the production of wheat, the country's dominant farm product.

U.S. agricultural exports to the West Asian countries—particularly to the oil-producing countries—increased dramatically in 1974, reaching about \$1.26 billion. Wheat was the leading item.

AFRICAN DROUGHT—An Update

In 1974, the Sahel drought was relieved by nearly adequate rainfall. At times the rainfall was excessive, and flooding and muddy roads hampered the transport of food and supply contributions to areas where they were needed. Some of the contributions, which were from numerous foreign governments; international

organizations, and charities, were for relief purposes, but most were for rehabilitation of persons who were displaced by the drought. Transport efforts included such dramatics as long truck convoys from Mediterranean ports southward across the Sahara into Niger and Mali, as well as occasional local delivery by

camel train. There were also some well-organized air deliveries by the United States and several other countries.

Crops harvested late in 1974 in the Sahel were generally good; and the crisis situation of the past few years has diminished. Recovery and rehabilitation programs are being put into effect, with the prospect that they will be beneficial to the Sahel residents in both wet and dry weather. The recent drought grievously disrupted the life patterns of the residents, especially those of the Tuaregs and other nomads.

Like the Sahel, Ethiopia experienced much better rainfall in 1974. There were abundant crops in many areas and the drought-hunger spectre was basically

removed. However, some very remote areas still have hunger problems carrying-over into 1975.

Africa's 1974 drought scene shifted to the Somali Republic, where prolonged drought has caused widespread hardship. Relief camps are packed with at least 250,000 refugees from the countryside. International aid has been solicited and is being received to relieve hunger. Somali officials have stated that famine conditions would peak in April or May 1975 and estimated that possibly one-quarter of the country's population would require relief. Bearing similarity to the Sahel, Somalia's complicating problem is that a large share of its economy is based on the livestock industry and the drought has rendered no food or water for a large share of the animals. (*Robert E. Marx*)

THE CONVENTION OF LOME—A Break With The Past

European-African relations have been radically altered by the approval of a new 5-year trade and development agreement between African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries and the enlarged European Community (EC). When ratified, the agreement signed as the Convention of Lome in Togo on February 28, 1975, will replace the special Yaounde and Arusha arrangements for trade and development and the various Commonwealth links. Ratification by all governments concerned is expected to take about a year.

From the beginning—talks started in July 1973—a remarkable African unity was evidenced. Out of this unity emerged a body of 46 developing countries negotiating as a single unit. Many of the 46 countries (see box) are among the poorest and neediest in the world. Whatever advantages were derived from previous associations, they were considered to be insufficient and the ACP's wanted the ties replaced by one which would be more satisfactory.

Trade

At the heart of the agreement on trade is the potential for the ACP's to increase the volume of their exports, at remunerative prices, to EC markets. ACP products will be allowed free entry into EC markets, with the exception of products which might be strongly competitive with European products. The ACP's are not obliged to grant reverse preferences in return for free access to the EC market but must attempt not to treat other trade partners (with the exception of other developing countries) more generously than the EC. But reverse preferences are not ruled out by the agreement.

Duty-free access will affect about 96 percent of ACP agricultural exports. The remaining products—subject to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)—although not granted duty-free access, will maintain preferential access over third countries. Concessions were granted on the following CAP products: corn, rice, beef, bananas, arrowroot flour, and cut flowers.

Sugar is covered in a special agreement which calls for EC sugar imports from the ACP's to total not more than 1.4 million tons annually. Each ACP sugar exporter will maintain a quota within this ACP maximum. A minimum price, to be negotiated annually, will be guaranteed the ACP exporters. For the interim—until the Convention comes into force in 1976—the ACP's negotiated a short-term agreement with the United Kingdom, which calls for 400,000 tons of sugar to be delivered through June 1975 at a price of 260 pounds sterling (approximately \$600) per ton.

Stabilization of Export Earnings (STABEX)—One of the features of the Lome Convention is the scheme for stabilizing the commodity-based export earnings of approximately 34 ACP countries. The 12 product groups to be covered by the scheme are peanuts, cotton, cocoa, coffee, copra, bananas, palm oil, hides and skins, timber products, tea, sisal, and one mineral, iron ore.

The STABEX scheme is complex, but essentially the EC will provide a transfer of financial resources on a product-by-product basis. More specifically, an ACP's decline in export earnings must be at least 7.5 percent (2.5 percent for the 24 least developed countries) from a reference value, and the select export commodity must account for at least 7.5 percent (or 2.5 percent) of total export earnings. The transfers will come from an EC fund set at \$452 million over the 5 (4 effective) years of the convention and be repayable, except by the least developed countries, as soon as export receipts exceed the reference value, but only insofar as the rise in export earnings is due to an increase in world prices.

Development

The Lome Convention upholds the principle of separation of agreements on trade from those on aid. The ACP-EC agreement calls for increased financial and technical aid to the ACP's and for close cooperation between ACP-EC governments in identifying and carrying out aid projects.

European Development Fund (EDF)—Financial aid for the fourth EDF is set at \$4.2 billion. The funds will be administered, however, only after ratification of the Lome Convention, and thus financial aid covers an effective period of only 4 years. Over \$2.5 billion will be in the form of grants and \$520 million will be for loans. The STABEX scheme will also draw on the EDF for its \$452 million.

Techincal cooperation—A broad range of measures designed to encourage industrial development in the

ACP's will be implemented over the period of the Convention. Two new bodies were created—the Committee of Industrial Cooperation and the Center for Industrial Development—to give overall direction in improving the industrial infrastructure of the ACP's and to supervise the transfer of technology and industrial information between the EC firms and the ACP's. A major thrust will be to merge the EC private sector potential for investment with ACP investment needs. (John C. Dunmore)

The 46 countries of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) group are:

The nineteen countries of the Yaounde Convention: Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomey, Niger, Chad, Cameroon, Gabon, Central African Republic, Congo, Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, Mauritius, and Madagascar.

The three countries of the Arusha Convention: Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

Nine other Commonwealth African countries: Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

Six other non-Commonwealth African countries: Ethiopia, Sudan, Liberia, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau.

Six Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean: Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Barbados, Grenada, and the Bahamas.

Three Commonwealth countries of the Pacific: Fiji, Tonga, and Western Samoa.

BOOMING MARKET FOR U.S. FARMERS

Some of the fastest growing markets for the American farmer are in the Mideast and North Africa. U.S. farm exports to the area jumped from \$460 million in 1972 to about \$855 million in 1973, and then more than doubled, reaching about \$2 billion in 1974. Total agricultural imports by the area increased from about \$3 billion in 1972, to \$4 billion in 1973, and to almost \$6 billion in 1974. The 1974 imports of Iran and Egypt amounted to about \$800 million each, and those of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Israel each exceeded \$500 million.

The major factor behind the bouyant demand was tremendous gains in foreign exchange holdings, particularly for the oil-producing countries in the area. Demand for food was strong before this change occurred, but foreign exchange shortages limited food imports for some countries, particularly Egypt, Syria, and Morocco.

Countries not sharing in large petroleum revenues also had marked gains in foreign exchange holdings in 1973 and 1974. Export earnings for Egypt, Sudan, and Syria were boosted by higher cotton prices, and those of Morocco, Tunisia, and Jordan benefited from strong gains in phosphate prices. Also, Egypt, Lebanon, and Syria received investments, loans, and grants from the oil-rich countries.

Demand for imported food in the Mideast and North Africa is rising for a number of other reasons, too. Most countries in the area have adopted policies to greatly increase government expenditures for subsidized sales of basic consumer goods. Programs to uplift the quality and content of the average diet have been underway for several years. In 1974, the average daily diet in Mideast countries contained less than 2,500 calories. Also, agricultural production in most of the countries in 1974 remained below the 1961-65 per capita average. Grain crops in North Africa, Iran, and Turkey were disappointing. Finally, population growth is more than 2.5 percent annually in most of the Mideast, and even greater in cities.

U.S. agricultural exports to the area included a wide variety of cereals, vegetable oils, tobacco, and processed foods which could be delivered promptly. Government trading agencies of the oil-rich countries were expected to use funds allocated to them quickly so the people could obtain some immediate benefits from the great new wealth.

Competition for Mideast markets gained momentum in 1974. Australia increased its deliveries of wheat, live animals, meat, dairy products, and canned fruit. EC exporters shipped more wheat, beef, frozen poultry, powdered milk, butter, bakery products, and canned

U.S. agricultural exports to the Mideast and North Africa, total value and quantity and value for selected items, annual 1973 and 1974

Country	Total		Wheat		Rice		Corn		Vegetable		Tallow	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
1,000 dollars												
Egypt	122,969	342,956	43,085	134,163	--	164	15,927	60,584	30,994	78,168	20,509	46,415
Sudan	27,243	18,155	25,263	16,100	--	--	--	--	712	37	115	547
Libya	6,433	26,024	467	--	973	1,704	1	--	1	--	--	--
Tunisia	27,353	48,547	11,039	25,478	4	--	1,003	4,069	11,721	14,784	--	--
Algeria	71,240	170,494	54,735	146,395	2,158	--	1,091	--	1,043	--	6,705	10,762
Morocco	78,526	124,872	56,540	72,650	1	1	1,737	2,787	1,876	14,077	3,572	5,284
North Africa	333,764	731,048	191,129	394,786	3,136	1,869	19,759	67,440	46,347	107,066	30,901	63,008
Lebanon	29,760	70,348	11,227	15,378	475	696	1,109	16,432	1,498	1,799	1,431	2,314
Syria	1,642	7,405	--	--	50	--	--	--	3	1	--	--
Jordan	15,289	9,141	6,658	4,384	8	233	2,378	--	233	344	74	185
Iraq	32,362	114,842	24,734	96,348	5,165	14,158	--	89	2	15	472	2,569
Kuwait	8,703	21,310	--	--	1,938	13,628	434	5	1,081	1,146	--	--
Saudi Arabia	65,545	110,028	3,916	--	31,966	55,027	117	2	1,919	4,153	--	--
Gulf Sheikdoms (Qatar, Bahrain, & UAE, Oman)	7,185	11,663	--	466	2,630	2,118	6	3	292	978	--	278
PDR Yemen	2,067	8,568	1,929	8,519	--	--	1	--	5	--	--	--
Yemen Arab Rep.	5,617	6,183	4,941	3,028	118	2,339	--	2	216	502	--	--
Total Arab Countries	501,934	1,090,536	244,554	522,909	45,486	90,068	23,804	83,973	51,536	116,004	32,878	68,354
Iran	108,856	534,195	69,231	257,477	3	104,738	12,180	16,744	11,526	113,838	6,395	13,194
Israel	193,529	256,642	43,427	56,778	1,775	1,021	12,823	25,640	4,039	9,238	2	5
Turkey	39,226	101,200	25,700	91,199	10,239	--	1	2	1	1	--	2
Cyprus	11,662	10,905	4,940	2,632	77	73	21	3,806	101	--	--	--
Total Mideast and North Africa	855,207	1,993,478	387,832	930,995	57,580	195,900	48,829	130,165	67,203	239,081	39,275	81,555
1,000 metric tons												
Egypt	N.A.	N.A.	426	725	--	--	180	466	93	130	64	95
Sudan	N.A.	N.A.	220	93	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	1
Libya	N.A.	N.A.	5	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	N.A.	N.A.	100	128	--	--	14	31	27	24	--	--
Algeria	N.A.	N.A.	553	799	5	--	10	--	2	10	19	24
Morocco	N.A.	N.A.	471	423	--	--	21	20	4	20	12	12
North Africa	N.A.	N.A.	1,775	2,168	7	2	225	517	128	174	95	132
Lebanon	N.A.	N.A.	114	92	1	1	15	124	2	3	5	5
Syria	N.A.	N.A.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jordan	N.A.	N.A.	37	27	--	1	24	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	N.A.	N.A.	210	575	9	31	--	--	--	--	2	6
Kuwait	N.A.	N.A.	--	--	4	28	5	--	1	1	--	--
Saudi Arabia	N.A.	N.A.	34	--	71	90	2	--	2	4	--	--
Gulf Sheikdoms (Qatar, Bahrain, & UAE, Oman)	N.A.	N.A.	--	3	6	4	--	--	--	1	--	1
PDR Yemen	N.A.	N.A.	11	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yemen Arab Rep.	N.A.	N.A.	40	16	--	4	--	--	1	1	--	--
Total Arab Countries	N.A.	N.A.	2,221	2,931	98	161	271	641	134	184	102	144
Iran	N.A.	N.A.	597	1,397	--	190	119	116	38	166	21	31
Israel	N.A.	N.A.	403	362	6	2	135	192	12	11	--	--
Turkey	N.A.	N.A.	147	505	24	--	--	--	1	1	--	5
Cyprus	N.A.	N.A.	50	14	--	--	--	33	--	--	--	--
Total Mideast and North Africa	N.A.	N.A.	3,418	5,209	128	353	525	982	185	362	123	180

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

foods. Pakistan, the People's Republic of China, and Thailand exported more rice. Brazil has become an important supplier of rice, sugar, coffee, and soybean products. Poland, Denmark, and Hungary are major suppliers of frozen poultry.

Major U.S. exports to the area included wheat, rice, feed grains, vegetable oils, tallow, tobacco, and processed foods.

Wheat: U.S. wheat exports to the Mideast and North Africa increased from 3.4 million tons in 1973 (\$387 million) to 4.2 million in 1974 (\$931 million). The quantity might reach 7 million tons in 1975 for a value of about \$1.1 billion. Shipments to Iran reached 1.4 million tons in 1974—up from 597,000 tons in 1973—and are expected to reach 2 million tons in 1975. U.S. wheat exports to Egypt and Algeria might approximate 1 million tons each in 1975, following strong gains in 1974, and shipments to Morocco might double the 423,000 tons delivered in 1974.

Rice: U.S. rice exports to the area increased from 128,000 tons in 1973 (\$57.6 million) to 353,000 tons in 1974 (\$195.9 million), with shipments to Iran, Iraq, and Kuwait showing spectacular gains. Rice exports to Saudi Arabia, previously the largest Mideast market, increased by 28 percent. U.S. rice exports to Iran in 1975 are likely to be about two times the 189,500 tons shipped in 1974 and exports to Iraq are expected to be about 5 times the 31,000 tons sent in 1974. Syria is another new market which will receive over 27,000 tons of U.S. rice in 1975. In 1975, U.S. rice exports to West Asia alone could reach 800,000 tons for about \$350 million.

Feed Grains: Egypt took \$88 million worth of corn in 1974, accounting for about half of our corn exports to the Mideast and North Africa. Iran is expected to be a much larger market for corn and barley in 1975 than in

1974. Lebanon, Syria, and possibly Iraq will also be good markets for corn.

Fats and Oils: Egypt is our largest export market for cottonseed oil, and Iran is rapidly increasing its purchases of cottonseed and soybean oil. Vegetable oil exports to the Mideast and North Africa rose from 185,000 tons (\$67 million) in 1973 to 362,000 tons (\$293 million) in 1974. They could reach \$300 million in 1975 because of larger deliveries to Iran, Morocco, and the Arabian Peninsula.

Tallow: U.S. tallow exports to the area increased from \$33 million in 1973 to \$68 million in 1974 because of higher prices and larger deliveries to Egypt, Algeria, and Iran. Much larger shipments of U.S. tallow to the area in 1975 could push the value over \$100 million.

Tobacco: In 1974, Libya emerged as the largest market for U.S. tobacco in the area, taking \$19 million worth. Tobacco exports to Egypt also increased markedly, and further gains are anticipated in 1975. Striking gains in cigarette exports occurred to countries where no cigarette factories exist or where brands using imported tobacco are not yet important.

Processed Foods: The oil-producing countries in the Mideast have become important customers for many of the items found on the shelves of the average American supermarket. Following grain, processed foods comprise the most important segment of our agricultural exports to the Arabian Peninsula countries.

Outlook: Price changes will of course determine the value of our 1975 exports to the area. It now appears that the tonnage of U.S. agricultural commodities exported to North Africa and the Mideast in 1975 will be about 50 to 60 percent higher than in 1974, and the value will rise 40 to 50 percent. (John B. Parker)

AFRICA

ALGERIA

Rapid industrial growth financed by petroleum receipts raised Algeria's gross domestic product (GDP) to new records in 1974. Softening petroleum prices in 1975 may slow down economic development and require reconsideration of the Government's plan for a 55 percent increase in GDP between 1974 and 1977. Increased income in the industrial sector is to be redistributed to low-income persons via social welfare programs and various subsidies to the poor.

Agriculture

Production

The 1974 wheat harvest was even smaller than the poor 1973 crop. Rains that normally come in November and December were delayed and sparse. Heavy rains in

March, April, and May replenished most of the soil moisture deficit, but yields were reduced because of weeds and rust. Barley output, less sensitive to the adverse weather, was normal. Olive oil production declined from the high point reached during the 1972/73 crop year. Most other crops showed little change from 1973.

The 1974 agricultural production index, at 82, reached its lowest point since 1966 (1961-65=100). Drought in December 1974 and during the early part of January 1975 make another below normal harvest almost certain for 1975.

Policy

Even though agriculture is of secondary importance in Algeria's development plan, investments in the farm

sector during 1974-77 are expected to total \$3 billion, divided as follows: \$632 million for material and equipment for agricultural cooperatives; \$598 million, land development; \$583 million, animal production; \$268 million, forest development; and \$138 million for rural infrastructure. A large part of the investments are to further the agrarian revolution, which was initiated in 1971 to restructure the private sector in agriculture. In the first two phases of the agrarian revolution, land was redistributed among rural people. Although private ownership remains, the farmers are being organized into cooperatives. The third and final phase of the agrarian revolution began in 1974, and it aims at modernizing and improving livestock production in the Algerian steppes.

Algeria's agriculture will benefit from a new project to plant millions of trees along a 3-million-hectare strip 12 miles wide, stretching from Morocco to the Tunisian border. This green dam against the encroaching desert will require the labor of 100,000 persons per year for 20 years. An investment of \$1.2 billion, not included in the agricultural section of the plan, will be used for dams, water, and irrigation projects.

The Algerian Government subsidized the price of coffee, wheat, semolina, noodles, vegetable oils, sugar, and dried vegetables in 1974. These were sold on the domestic market at less than half of their import cost. Prices of agricultural equipment, fertilizer, medicines, insecticides, and building materials were also subsidized. Price subsidies in 1975 will account for \$821 million out of a total budget of \$5.6 billion.

Foreign Trade

Algeria's exports in 1974 totaled about \$5 billion, and imports, also about \$5 billion. The 1975 forecast is for a \$900-million increase in imports, but exports are expected to remain about the same unless petroleum prices weaken.

Petroleum products exported in 1974 were valued about \$4.5 billion. The most important agricultural exports were: wine, valued at approximately \$125 million; citrus fruit, \$25 million; and dates, \$10 million.

Capital equipment for industry accounted for almost half the value of Algeria's 1974 imports. Approximate values of the leading agricultural imports were: cereals, \$500 million; sugar, \$475 million; vegetable oil and oilseeds, \$175 million; milk and dairy products, \$125 million. Algeria may require 2 million tons of imported wheat plus substantial amounts of coarse grains in the next 12-14 months because of the poor harvest anticipated in 1975.

U.S. exports to Algeria in 1974 totaled \$315 million, with agricultural items accounting for \$170 million. The most important of these were 554,000 tons of wheat valued at \$146 million; inedible tallow valued at \$10.8 million; dry beans, \$7.6 million; cotton, \$2.9 million; wheat flour, \$2.0 million; and tobacco, \$369,000.

U.S. imports from Algeria amounted to \$1,090 million. The agricultural items, geranium and pettigrain oil, accounted for only \$298,000. (*Herbert H. Steiner*)

ANGOLA

Angola's long struggle for independence ended in 1974, when the new Government of Portugal granted the country the right to self-determination. An agreement outlining the terms of independence was signed in January 1975 between the three Angolan independence movements and the Government of Portugal. A transitional government representing all three groups and the Portuguese Government took power on January 31, 1975, to prepare the nation for total independence, scheduled for November 11, 1975. A separatist group in the small oil-rich district of Cabinda in northern Angola was not recognized.

Petroleum output in Angola increased only slightly to about 10 million tons in 1974, but revenues soared to about \$360 million because of higher prices. Economic activity continued at a normal level for the first 6 months of 1974, but then declined as labor productivity slowed as a result of heightened political unrest.

Agriculture

Angola's agricultural production dropped about 5 points in 1974 to an index of 111 (1961-65=100). A drought in early 1974 cut the production of corn and

other food crops. Coffee production also declined. The outlook for 1975 is for a further decline because of the political situation. It is uncertain what the economic policy of the new independent government will be. However, the \$140 million budgeted for investment in 1975 will probably be available from petroleum. Agriculture is slated to get 20 percent. But even if the money is available, social and political conditions may prevent its investment. In 1974, only \$50 million of a planned \$100 million were invested.

Foreign Trade

Angolan exports totaled \$870 million in 1973. Important items were petroleum, coffee, iron ore, diamonds, and fishmeal. Agricultural commodities other than coffee were cotton, sisal, bananas, corn, beans, tobacco, sugar, and palm oil. For the first 6 months of 1974 exports were valued at \$757 million (1 escudo = \$0.22). Much of the increase in export value was accounted for by petroleum, but coffee, sisal, and cotton export values also rose. Exports of fishmeal declined in 1974.

The country's total imports in 1973 amounted to \$603 million. Significant agricultural items were wheat, rice, wine, flour, and jute. Imports for the first 6 months of 1974 were valued at \$354 million.

U.S. exports to Angola totaled \$62 million in 1974.

Agricultural commodities were valued at \$3.1 million; leading items were tobacco, worth \$1.1 million, and rice, \$409,000. U.S. imports from Angola, valued at \$378 million, consisted mainly of petroleum and coffee. The coffee was valued at \$166 million. (*Herbert H. Steiner*)

BURUNDI

Heavy rains last June and July caused crop failures in Burundi. Food shortages emerged in some parts of the country in 1974 and continued into early 1975. Food aid continued to flow from the United States.

Burundi's consumption of petroleum is so small that the rise in oil prices had little direct effect on the

economy, particularly on the agricultural sector, which is not mechanized. But the drop in coffee prices and the inflated cost of imports further eroded Burundi's negative balance of trade. The U.S. imported coffee valued at \$6.7 million from Burundi in 1974. (*Herbert H. Steiner*)

CAMEROON

Cameroon, formerly the Federal Republic of Cameroon, is now the Unitary Republic of Cameroon. An economic event of significance was the beginning of rail freight and passenger service between Yaounde and Ngaoundere on February 4, 1975. This was the first use of the new 202-mile stretch of the Trans-Cameroon Railroad from Belabo to Ngaoundere. A further northward extension of the track to Garoue is planned.

Agriculture

Total agricultural production in 1974 rose an estimated 22 percent above the 1961-65 average and per capita production, by 3 points.

Cocoa bean production in both 1973 and 1974 amounted to 110,000 tons. Cameroon is the world's fifth largest grower of cocoa beans, after Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, and Brazil. Cameroon is also a major producer of coffee but ranks far down the list of world producers. Production in 1974 of 1,500,000 bags (90,000 tons) was the same as a year earlier.

Because of high world prices for cocoa, the Cameroon Government increased the guaranteed price

paid to cocoa farmers for the 1974/75 season. First-grade cocoa was raised from 100 to 120 CFA francs per kilogram (at 240 CFA francs per US \$1, this means an increase from 18.9 to 22.7 cents a pound). Second-grade cocoa was raised from 15.1 to 18.9 cents a pound. Below-standard cocoa beans went from 12.3 to 14.2 cents a pound.

Foreign Trade

Cameroon's 1973 exports had a total value of \$352 million and imports \$334 million, giving a trade surplus of \$18 million. For 1969-73, cocoa and coffee each made up 24 percent of all exports.

U.S. farm exports to Cameroon in 1974 were valued at \$3.8 million, of which \$1.6 million was for unmanufactured tobacco, \$1.3 million for tallow, \$583,000 for grains and products, and \$159,000 for soybean oil.

U.S. farm imports from Cameroon in 1974 were worth \$22.1 million (coffee, \$17.6 million; tobacco, \$2.9 million; cocoa beans and products, \$1.5 million). (*Snider W. Skinner*)

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

The Cape Verde Islands, with an area of 1,544 square miles and a population of 270,000, continued to suffer from the drought that began in 1968. Production of corn and beans, the main food crops, has been wiped

out. Food aid from Portugal has kept the people from starving, but with independence scheduled for July 5, 1975, the Cape Verdeans sought aid from both the United States and the United Nations. (*Herbert H. Steiner*)

EGYPT

Egypt's gross national product (GNP) rose about 7 percent in 1974 to about \$8.4 billion. Investments and grants from Saudi Arabia, the United States, and Kuwait provided an immediate inflow of foreign exchange and resulted in more jobs.

Some examples included a \$100-million gift by Saudi Arabia for reconstruction of Suez Canal cities and a \$50-million deposit in the Arab Development Bank in Cairo. Kuwait lent over \$30 million for the construction of a new fertilizer factory at Talkka. International firms

invested over \$500 million in Egypt in 1974, some of which was for petroleum exploration. The United States provided \$250 million in projects and commodity financing, as well as \$56 million in P.L. 480, Title I, funds (long-term dollar credit).

Government jobs in Egypt increased in 1974, and wages were somewhat higher. But rural residents were migrating to cities, where food supplies were more adequate.

Prices for most consumer goods remained relatively low, at levels only slightly higher than those fixed by the Government a decade ago. Higher prices for rice and wheat flour were accompanied by the higher wages. Government subsidies for the distribution of imported food at fixed prices exceeded \$400 million in 1974. Revenue from tobacco imports (over \$250 million) and profits from public firms provided funds for the subsidies. A rising proportion of the population is now receiving subsidized food, perhaps half of the nation's 36 million people. Over half of the children attend school where they get a free meal.

Ships will begin using the Suez Canal again this summer. Water from the Nile will be used to irrigate some land east of the Suez Canal in Sinai, bringing the total cropland area to 2.8 million hectares.

Agriculture

Production

Total agricultural production in 1974 was about 2 percent above the 1973 level, mostly because of increased output of corn and vegetables. Corn production rose about 10 percent to a record 2.75 million tons because of an increase in area planted and fertilizer use on hybrid varieties.

Paddy rice production approximated 2.5 million tons in 1974—up from a poor crop of 2.3 million tons in 1973. Farmers were paid higher procurement prices in 1974.

Wheat production increased only 4 percent in 1974 despite a 6-percent increase in area harvested. Yields of Mexican varieties were disappointing south of Cairo. Apparently, farmers did not use enough irrigation water and fertilizer and the weather was too hot. The improved variety "Giza 155" did well on Delta farms. Egypt expects to harvest over 2.2 million tons of wheat in 1975 because of increased plantings of high-yielding varieties and greater fertilizer use.

A marked increase in barley production is expected in 1975 because of unusually heavy winter rains along the Mediterranean coast. These rains were also beneficial to Egypt's small area of seasonal grazing for goats, sheep, and camels.

New orchards and vineyards in the Western Desert also benefited from unusually heavy winter rains. Crops in areas recently reclaimed from the desert almost all depend entirely on irrigation water from the Nile for

their growth. Production of oranges exceeded 800,000 tons in 1974—41 percent above the 1970 level. The output of tangerines, lemons, and grapefruit in 1974 was almost double the 152,000 tons harvested in 1970.

Cotton production declined from 490,000 tons in 1973 to about 450,000 tons in 1974. Because of high cotton prices in world markets in early 1974, prices for Egyptian farmers were increased. The slump in cotton prices in late 1974 continued into 1975. Egypt is likely to reduce slightly the area planted to cotton in 1975 and use more land for hybrid corn. However, programs to improve cotton yields through better input use might keep production near the 1974 level.

Vegetable production rose about 4 percent to a record 5.5 million tons in 1974. Many farmers in Egypt grow several crops of vegetables on the same land in a 12-month period. Rising prices for fresh produce in the cities have made vegetable crops very profitable for farmers in the Delta. Production of tomatoes neared 2 million tons in 1974—almost double the 1961-65 average. Output of lettuce, cauliflower, green beans, green peppers, carrots, and celery was also up. Melon production increased to satisfy growing domestic demand and to meet export contracts for the Soviet Union and Lebanon. Increased export demand and higher producer prices contributed to strong gains in output of potatoes and onions.

Foreign Trade

Exports

High cotton prices in the early part of the year enabled Egypt's total exports to reach \$1.3 billion in 1974—up from \$1.1 billion in 1973. A marked rise in agricultural imports pushed total imports to about \$1.6 billion in 1974—50 percent above the 1973 value.

Egypt's agricultural exports rose from \$702.7 million in 1973 to almost \$875 million in 1974. Cotton export volume dropped slightly from the 284,780 tons exported in 1973, but value increased from \$483.6 million to nearly \$600 million. The USSR, Eastern Europe, Japan, the European Community (EC), and India are major markets for Egypt's long-staple cotton. New arrangements are underway to import a small amount of medium-staple U.S. cotton for domestic use—thus allowing larger exports of more expensive long-staple Egyptian cotton.

Rice exports declined from 298,000 tons for \$64 million in 1973 to 150,000 tons in 1974, with sharp declines in shipments to the USSR, Eastern Europe, and Syria. A smaller rice harvest in the autumn of 1973 and rising consumer demand in Egyptian cities limited exports last year.

Exports of horticultural products increased rapidly in 1973 and 1974. Shipments of fruits, vegetables, and preparations reached \$105 million in 1973—more than

double the 1972 value. Further gains occurred in 1974 because of larger exports of potatoes, onions, and fresh vegetables. Exports of oranges jumped from 83,000 tons for \$11 million in 1972 to 247,000 tons in 1973 for \$40 million. The USSR took 60 percent of Egypt's orange exports in 1973, and Czechoslovakia and East Germany were also major markets. Exports of Egyptian oranges to the EC increased rapidly in 1973 and 1974 following a 45-percent reduction in tariffs. The volume of Egyptian orange exports remained strong in 1974 and higher prices caused the value to increase.

Imports

Egypt's agricultural imports increased from about \$510 million in 1973 to almost \$800 million in 1974. Imports of wheat and flour reached 3.3 million tons for about \$500 million—up from less than 2 million tons in 1973. Over 90 percent of the wheat and flour supply in major cities was imported in 1974. Imports of Australian wheat totaled 1 million tons in 1974, compared with 552,000 tons in 1973. The United States and the EC supplied most of the remainder.

Corn meal is blended with wheat flour for use in some areas in Egypt, particularly in small towns in the Delta. Corn imports increased from only 67,000 tons in 1973 for \$3 million to almost 500,000 tons valued at over \$65 million in 1974. Large corn imports are scheduled to continue in 1975, partly because of the expansion of commercial poultry operations. The United States provided over 90 percent of Egypt's 1974 corn imports.

Cottonseed oil imports exceeded 128,000 tons in 1974 for about \$80 million—up from 73,077 tons for \$27 million in 1973. Imports of tallow in 1974 doubled the 1973 volume, reaching 105,000 tons for \$49 million. The United States supplies over 80 percent of Egypt's imports of vegetable oils and tallow. Sudan is the second major supplier of cottonseed oil and the USSR and the EC provide some tallow.

Tobacco imports in 1974 reached a record 31,000 tons for about \$40 million—up from 20,840 tons in 1973 for \$28 million. The United States again moved

into first place among the suppliers of Egypt's tobacco imports providing about one-third of the imports.

Trade With the United States

U.S. agricultural exports to Egypt almost tripled in 1974, reaching a record \$343 million. Shipments under P.L. 480 were valued at \$47 million—up from only \$1 million in 1973.

Wheat shipments increased from 426,000 tons (\$43 million) in 1973 to 724,000 tons (\$134 million) in 1974. Corn exports reached a record 465,500 tons for \$60.6 million—up from 180,000 tons for \$16 million in 1973. Tallow exports more than doubled in 1974, reaching \$44.7 million. Our cottonseed oil exports to Egypt, our major foreign cottonseed oil market, rose from \$31 million in 1973 to \$78 million in 1974. Tobacco exports jumped from \$2.4 million in 1973 to \$14.4 million in 1974, including \$10 million under long-term dollar credit sales.

U.S. agricultural imports from Egypt increased from \$2.3 million in 1973 to \$7.2 million in 1974, with the value for long-staple cotton imports rising from \$1 million to \$4.4 million. Our imports of geranium oil from Egypt reached \$1.6 million in 1974—quadruple the 1973 level.

Outlook

Government subsidies to keep food prices low will cost over \$600 million in 1975. Because of the low prices and full employment policies, demand will continue to exceed available food supplies in Government-controlled shops.

Larger crops of wheat, corn, and barley are likely in 1975, pushing total grain production to 7.7 million tons—up from about 7.0 million tons in 1974. Grain imports in 1975 are likely to rise slightly above the record 3.9 million tons imported in 1974. Lower cotton and rice prices will cause a decline in the value of farm exports, but income from tourism and services will rise. *(John B. Parker)*

GHANA

Ghana is spending a large amount of its limited foreign exchange for imported petroleum. The cost of living keeps going up. The country has inflation, some imported and some home-grown. However, there are bright spots. Ghana's major export, cocoa, sold at record prices in 1974. The country's factories run primarily on hydro-electric power from the Volta River Dam at Akosombo and thus do not require expensive petroleum. In 1974, minimum daily wages for Government workers were raised from \$1.11 to \$1.74 and those for workers in the private sector, from \$1.22 to \$2.09.

Agriculture

Production

The Government of Ghana has recently instituted a new ministry for cocoa, most likely the first such cabinet post in world history. This is appropriate for the country that is the world leader in cocoa bean production. Ghana's 1974/75 crop of cocoa is estimated at 390,000 tons, 10 percent larger than the 1973/74 crop. Record price levels prevailed for cocoa beans in

1974. The New York spot Accra average for the year was 98.3 cents per pound, 53 percent higher than the 1973 average.

Operation Feed Yourself continues as a Government policy. It is often mentioned in speeches by public officials. Main successes so far have been in terms of increased production of rice and corn.

To reduce reliance on livestock product imports, Ghana has embarked on several livestock projects. Beef cattle for breeding have been imported from The Gambia, Nigeria, and Australia. Dairy cattle for breeding have been shipped in from the Netherlands. To become self-sufficient in poultry, Ghana needs 10 million day-old chicks a year. Only 7 million a year are now hatched in the country. The Ministry of Agriculture has recently begun importing large batches of day-old chicks from the United Kingdom.

Prices

For the 1974/75 season, cocoa farmers are getting a better price for their beans—15 cedis per head load of 60 pounds (21.75 cents per pound), plus a bonus of 3 cedis (\$2.61) per ton at season's end. This compares with 17.4 cents a pound (plus the bonus) received in 1973/74.

Policy

The Government policy of subsidizing selected consumer items was withdrawn on July 3, 1974. The major subsidized items were petroleum, rice, milk, and soap. An agricultural incentive policy was introduced in the 1974/75 budget. The policy enables foreign firms, whose profits have not been repatriated because of the country's foreign exchange controls, to invest their profits in agriculture and thus benefit from a new transfer arrangement.

Assistance

In 1974, the United States signed a \$19 million long-term, low-interest loan agreement with Ghana, and Canada granted the country 17,716 tons of wheat.

For 1974/75, West Germany is pledged to furnish 11,000 tons of fertilizer as a grant. The West German Government is also involved in the installation of grain-storage facilities in northern Ghana. The People's Republic of China is participating in six agricultural projects, one in each of the six regions of Ghana. Each project is to include 2,000 acres of irrigated land.

Foreign Trade

Ghana's trade position fluctuates widely from year to year. In 1973, the country had a trade surplus of \$177 million. Total exports were valued at \$635 million and imports at \$458 million. By the end of the first 8 months of 1974, Ghana had recorded a trade deficit of \$22.4 million, which was largely due to the greatly increased price of imported petroleum.

Ghana's agricultural exports in 1973 were valued at \$349 million (cocoa beans and products, \$345 million; coffee and coffee extract, \$2.8 million; cassava, \$835,000; and yams and cocoyams, \$587,000).

Ghana's 1973 farm product imports totaled \$69.1 million, of which \$18.1 million was for sugar, \$15.1 million for rice, \$13.5 million for wheat, and \$10.7 million for cotton.

In 1974, U.S. agricultural exports to Ghana totaled \$20.1 million, of which \$6.4 million was for cotton, \$6.0 million for wheat, \$2.9 million for tobacco, and \$1.5 million for tallow. U.S. imports of agricultural products in 1974 amounted to \$60.6 million, 99.9 percent of which were cocoa beans and cocoa products. (Snider W. Skinner)

IVORY COAST

Despite higher import costs for petroleum, it appears that the Ivory Coast again had a favorable trade balance in 1974, continuing a tradition of many years. The country benefited from the high world price of cocoa beans in 1974. While the 1973/74 coffee crop was relatively small, there were extensive coffee stocks to draw upon for export.

The \$72-million cane sugar complex at Ferkessedougou produced its first raw sugar in December 1974. Centrifugal refining operations were to be tested in early 1975. When fully operational, the sugar complex should produce 60,000 tons of sugar a year from 15,000 acres of sugarcane, which would supply Ivory Coast's domestic needs. Additional sugar refineries are planned to supply export markets.

SERICICO, a business established in 1974, plans to plant 600 acres of mulberry trees to furnish leaves for food for silkworms. The organization also plans to construct a silk spinning plant.

Agriculture

Production

Production of coffee, Ivory Coast's most valuable export, is estimated at 240,000 tons for 1974/75, or 22 percent more than a year earlier. The 1974/75 crop made the Ivory Coast the world's third largest coffee producer following Brazil and Colombia.

The estimated 1974/75 cocoa crop of 215,000 tons of beans is 4 percent larger than the 1973/74 crop and places the Ivory Coast in a tie with Nigeria for second place among world cocoa growers, after Ghana.

Production of palm oil and palm kernels, benefiting from extensive new plantings of oil palms, continued its upward trend. Production of pineapples also continued to increase as a result of the pineapple industry developing overseas markets, mostly for canned pineapple and canned pineapple juice.

Prices

Minimum prices for farm products, fixed by the Ivory Coast Government, have been greatly increased for some crops for the 1974/75 season. Cleaned coffee has been raised from 22.7 to 28.3 cents a pound, cocoa from 20.8 to 33.1 cents, first-quality cotton from 8.5 to 13.2 cents, and first-quality paddy rice from 5.3 to 14.2 cents. The price for palm fruit has been kept constant at 1.5 cents a pound, as has the price for pineapples (at the factory) at 2.0 cents a pound. The price for first-quality copra has now been fixed at 11.3 cents a pound.

Assistance

A \$20-million loan to the Ivory Coast was recently announced by the World Bank for continuing the program to improve cocoa production through new

high-yielding varieties. Part of the loan will be used to plant 65,000 acres of new cocoa farms.

Foreign Trade

In 1973, the Ivory Coast's total exports were estimated at \$746 million, of which coffee made up \$172 million and cocoa beans and cocoa products \$134 million. Imports were valued at \$616 million, giving a trade surplus of \$130 million.

U.S. agricultural exports to the Ivory Coast in 1974 amounted to \$3.9 million, of which \$2.4 million was for grains and products, \$662,000 for tobacco, \$444,000 for soybean oil, and \$337,000 for tallow.

U.S. agricultural imports from the Ivory Coast in 1974 totaled \$83.6 million. Coffee accounted for \$53.6 million, cocoa and products for \$26.9 million, palm oil for \$2.1 million, rubber for \$552,000, canned pineapples for \$209,000, and sesame seed, \$209,000. (*Snider W. Skinner*)

KENYA

Kenya's economy in 1974 slowed dramatically because of austerity measures taken to combat the high price of petroleum and other imports. Real growth may not have been more than 5 percent. Efforts to combat balance-of-payment deficits will also hold down growth in 1975. Inflation speeded-up during 1974. Consumer prices rose 15 to 16 percent, largely as a result of higher prices for basic food commodities.

Agriculture

Production

Agricultural production in 1974 increased about 2 percent to an index of 139 (1961-65=100). Dry weather in late 1973 and early 1974 threatened a poor year, but good rains later brought on some good crops.

Corn is the most important crop in Kenya. The 1974 harvest is estimated to have been about the same as the 1973 crop. Production would have undoubtedly been higher in 1974 but for the reduced use of commercial fertilizer because of tightened supplies and high prices. Corn purchases by the Maize and Produce Board were slightly smaller in 1974 than in the previous year. However, adequate carryover stocks coupled with a sharply reduced level of corn fed to livestock should provide sufficient supplies of corn until the main 1975 harvest begins next August. The Government discontinued subsidizing the use of corn in animal (including poultry) feeds.

Coffee production in 1974 is estimated at 66,000 tons, a good crop and about the same as a year earlier. Auction prices during 1974 averaged about 15 percent higher than in 1973.

About 6 percent less tea was produced and processed in 1974 than in 1973. Tea prices increased significantly

during the year. Mombasa auction prices during December 1973 averaged 5.01 shillings per kilogram (32 cents per pound) and increased to 9.70 shillings per kg. (62 cents per pound) in December 1974.

There was a dramatic revival in sisal production during 1974. Output reached an alltime high of 85,900 tons, one-half more than in 1973. Producer prices increased from 119.25 shillings per 100 kg. (\$167 per ton) in 1973 to 419.56 shillings per 100 kg. (\$587 per ton) in 1974. Most sisal estates are replanting considerable acreage to sisal, following a sizable drop in acreage in recent years.

In 1974, sugar production continued to climb, reaching 180,000 tons, a new high. A full year of production by the new Mumias mill and reorganization of the Chemjilil mill were responsible for the increase.

Policy

Kenya's third 5-year development plan, launched in February 1974, embraces agricultural policy changes. An estimated 70 percent of the total 1.4 billion Kenya pounds (about \$3.9 billion) in the plan will go to rural development, including agriculture. Increased food production programs, originally projected for later in the plan period, are scheduled to start immediately.

A Government decree on January 22, 1975, increased producer prices for corn, wheat, sugarcane, rice, and milk, and removed price controls for slaughter cattle. These price actions are aimed at stimulating food production to increase the country's self-sufficiency and reduce its imports.

Another important policy change concerned credit. The Agricultural Finance Corporation, largest of the eight parastatal organizations from which Kenyan farmers can obtain credit, administers a guaranteed

New producer prices in Kenya

Commodity	Unit	New price (1975)	Old price (1974)
<i>Shillings</i>			
Corn	90 kg.	65.00	50.00
Wheat	90 kg.	100.00	70.00
Sugarcane			
Coast	Ton	90.00	60.00
Other areas ...	Ton	92.00	62.00
Rice, paddy			
Basmati	75 kg.	90.00	86.25
Sindano	75 kg.	67.50	63.75
Milk	Gallon	3.75	3.50

Source: Kenya Government Press Release. U.S. \$1.00 = 7.1428 Kenya shillings.

minimum return (G.M.R.) for wheat and corn farmers. The G.M.R. for the 1975 crops of wheat and corn was increased by the January 22, 1975, action to Shs. 350 (nearly \$50) per acre. It was Shs. 250 in 1974 and Shs. 180 in 1973. The minimum crop area to qualify a farmer for a G.M.R. advance is 15 acres. An insurance premium

of Shs. 4 per acre is payable by the grower whose application for a G.M.R. advance is approved.

Foreign Trade

For the first 7 months of 1974, Kenya's agricultural exports were running 16 percent ahead of the similar period of 1973—\$235 million, compared with \$203 million. Leading the list of exports is coffee, followed by sisal and sisal products, and tea. From January 1 through September 30, 1974, Kenya's coffee exports totaled \$81 million—about 13 percent higher than a year earlier—and accounted for 20 percent of the country's total exports.

U.S. exports to Kenya in 1974 totaled \$49 million. Agricultural items, at \$5.7 million, were down nearly 50 percent from 1973. Largest of the 1974 agricultural exports were 6,000 tons of inedible tallow (\$3.1 million) and corn-soy-milk blended food (\$859,000). No U.S. wheat was exported to Kenya in 1974, whereas wheat was the largest item in 1973. U.S. imports of Kenyan farm produce in 1974 amounted to \$28.6 million, up about one-third from 1973, and included mostly coffee (\$13.1 million), tea (\$7.9 million), and pyrethrum (\$4.0 million). (*Robert E. Marx*)

LIBERIA

In Monrovia, Liberia's capital, the consumer price index for middle income families rose 30 to 40 percent in 1974, following increases of 20 percent in 1973 and 11 percent in 1972.

Agriculture

Production

In 1974, agricultural production gained about 6 percent over the previous year. On a per capita basis, agricultural production was about 12 percent above the 1961-65 average, but food production was about 13 percent lower.

Liberian rubber production in 1973 was nearly double the 1961-65 average. Exports of natural rubber in 1973 amounted to 83,560 tons. This entitled Liberia, for the seventh consecutive year, to claim first place in rubber production among African countries.

Liberia has seven small oil palm plantations in various stages of production. The two larger plantations now have industrial palm oil mills and two more such mills will be completed in 1975. The four mills will fulfill current Liberian goals for industrial palm oil mills.

Policy

The price guaranteed by the Liberian Government for coffee was raised to 30 cents a pound in 1974, cocoa

beans to 35 cents a pound, and palm kernels to 9 cents a pound.

Liberia is one of the 46 African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries joining an association for trade with the European Community (see the discussion on the Convention of Lome earlier in this report). Liberia, which was not previously affiliated with the EC, should benefit from the plan incorporated in the Lome Convention to stabilize export earnings of 12 primary products. Liberia may benefit most from stabilization of the export earnings of iron ore, timber products, oil palm products, cocoa, and coffee.

Foreign Trade

Liberia's exports, primarily iron ore, rubber, diamonds, coffee, cocoa, and palm kernel oil, were 14 percent greater in 1974 than in 1973. Import value rose by about 59 percent, mostly because petroleum imports increased from \$15 million to \$55 million. Liberia had a record trade surplus of \$130 million in 1973; in 1974 it was an estimated \$61 million.

The United States is the only supplier of wheat to Liberia and the major supplier of rice and other imported foods. In 1974, our agricultural exports to Liberia were valued at \$18.6 million, compared with \$11.6 million in 1973. The leading items were rice (\$11.7 million) and wheat (\$2.8 million).

U.S. agricultural imports from Liberia in 1974 were

valued at \$53.7 million—rubber (\$48.5 million), palm kernel oil (\$3.2 million), and coffee (\$2.0 million).

Agricultural imports in 1973 were worth \$40.2 million. (Snider W. Skinner)

LIBYA

Economic activity continued at a high level in 1974. Output of crude oil was reduced by Government-ordered production cutbacks, but the income from petroleum rose because of higher prices.

Agriculture

Agricultural production increased in 1974 mainly because of Government efforts. Prices of fertilizer, machinery, pesticides, and concentrated feed were subsidized; major crops were supported at high prices; interest-free loans were available to farmers; and extension services were expanded. Many individual farmers received title to land that was formerly under tribal ownership. Agriculture has priority in development spending, as the Government's aim is to make Libya self-sufficient in food production within 10 years.

The development budget for 1975 is \$3.8 billion, the largest in the country's history. The allotment for agriculture and agricultural development is \$785 million (21 percent of the total), compared with only \$472 million for industry. Investments in large integrated agriculture-irrigation projects are divided as follows: Jafara Plain south of Tripoli, \$152 million; Al Jabal Al Akhdar in the east, \$119 million; the Fezzan area in the

south, \$93 million; and the Kufra and Sarir oases, \$67 million. Other investment expenses planned were loans and subsidies to farmers, \$61 million; water studies, \$27 million; and river valley development, \$44 million.

Foreign Trade

Libya's exports totaled \$3,993 million in 1974. Almost all were petroleum and petroleum products.

Agricultural commodities accounted for \$322 million of a total import value of \$1,803 million. The more important items were live animals, meat, and meat products (\$56 million); wheat flour (\$42 million); dairy products and eggs (\$31 million); vegetable oils (\$29 million); wheat (\$27 million); fruit (\$25 million); sugar and honey (\$22 million); animal feed (\$21 million); tea (\$16 million); vegetables (\$9.5 million); rice (\$9.4 million); and tobacco (\$3.3 million).

U.S. exports to Libya in 1974 totaled \$139 million, with agricultural commodities accounting for \$26 million. Tobacco was valued at \$19 million; rice, \$1.7 million; soybean meal, \$1.7 million; and fruits and vegetables, \$1.1 million.

U.S. imports from Libya, valued at \$1.4 million, consisted almost entirely of petroleum and products. (Herbert H. Steiner)

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

The economy regained momentum in 1974 after the slump of 1972 and 1973. Increased crop production stimulated trade, processing, and manufacturing. Private consumption expenditures increased rapidly at the expense of domestic saving, as the lower paid workers received wage increases of 40 percent in a Government attempt at income redistribution. Substantial urban unemployment continued despite the recovery in economic activity.

Agriculture

Production

Favorable weather in 1974 brought increased harvests of most of the food crops and of coffee and cloves. The index for total agricultural production increased to 134, a gain of 8 points (1961-65=100). Government efforts helped spur rice production. Five thousand hectares of unused land were planted to rice. A further 11,000 hectares have been rendered arable.

Policy

The new 4-year development plan (1974-77) calls for a total investment of \$676 million in agriculture and an annual growth rate of 3.2 percent in production. The traditional village assemblies, or *Fokonolona*, are to be the local institutions for bringing agricultural development to the individual farmer. Elected representatives of the *Fokonolona* also are to serve on a National Popular Development Council.

Since rice is the principal food staple, increasing rice production has the highest priority. Besides subsidizing inputs and providing extension services, the Government raised the price of rice for the second time in April 1974. The new price was still about \$0.20 per kilo below import costs; consequently the Government continued subsidizing the consumer price of rice. Between September 1973, when subsidies were initiated, and September 1974, these subsidies cost the Government \$30 million.

Producer prices of cassava, corn, vegetables, peanut

and palm oils, and cotton were raised by 15 percent or more during 1974 to encourage production.

Foreign Trade

In 1974, the Malagasy Republic had a negative trade balance of \$73 million, an amount equal to almost one-third of export receipts. This deterioration in the balance of trade from only \$17 million in 1973 was largely due to large rice imports and the increase in petroleum prices. The rice imports accounted for over two-thirds of the trade deficit in 1974.

Estimated exports of \$227 million in 1974 were about 13 percent higher than those of 1973. Petroleum products exported by the refinery at Tamatave doubled in value from the 1973 figure and accounted for 11 percent of total exports. Coffee, the principal export, accounted for about 30 percent of the value. Live cattle,

meat, and meat products accounted for 10 percent. Other significant agricultural items were cloves, clove oil, vanilla beans, pepper, tobacco, and lima beans. The Malagasy Republic also exported a small amount of quality rice, mainly to France.

Total imports were valued at about \$300 million in 1974. Rice accounted for 17 percent; petroleum, 18 percent; and investment goods, 19 percent. Agricultural commodities other than rice were wheat flour, dairy products, and wine.

U.S. exports to Malagasy Republic totaled \$7.0 million in 1974. Agricultural items accounted for \$2.0 million, mainly tallow valued at \$1.5 million. U.S. agricultural imports from Malagasy Republic totaled \$53 million, and consisted of coffee (\$25 million); vanilla beans (\$1² million); cashew nuts (\$6.6 million); clove oil (\$4.5 million); and cloves (\$4.4 million). (*Herbert H. Steiner*)

MAURITIUS

Real growth in GNP continued at about 10 percent in 1974, stimulated by the high price of sugar, the principal export. Sugar production declined by about 6 percent, but the value of sugar exports more than doubled, reaching about \$313 million. The cost of imported petroleum, fertilizer, rice, and wheat flour increased substantially. The volume of imported consumer items also rose sharply because of increased incomes from sugar. Nevertheless, total imports were estimated at only about \$266 million.

A severe cyclone struck the island on February 6, 1975, damaging a large part of the 1975 sugar crop.

Mauritius became an associate member of the EC in July 1973. The tariff preferences formerly given to imports from the Commonwealth were extended to the EC countries and also to the United States. The United States was included because of the preferential treatment granted to Mauritian sugar under the U.S. Sugar Act.

U.S. exports to Mauritius totaled \$16 million in 1974 of which \$8.1 million were agricultural. Wheat flour accounted for \$2.4 million and soybean oil for \$4.4 million. Our imports from the country included 40,000 tons of sugar valued at \$19.1 million and \$1.2 million worth of molasses. (*Herbert H. Steiner*)

MOROCCO

Increased production and much higher prices for Morocco's principal export, phosphate rock, led to a real growth in GNP of 9 percent in 1974. Construction activity rose, sparked by implementation of the new 5-year plan, and remittances from Moroccans working in Europe increased. Much of the increased export earnings from phosphate, however, was eroded by higher costs for imported petroleum, wheat, sugar, and vegetable oil. Government subsidies to hold down consumer prices of wheat, sugar, and vegetable oil took 20 percent of the current budgetary expenditures. Tighter money and higher interest rates also held back the rate of economic growth, and a poor wheat harvest reduced income in rural areas.

Agriculture

Production

The wheat harvest in 1974 was even lower than the disappointing 1973 crop. Rains did not come until

mid-December, delaying plant growth and making the wheat vulnerable to rust disease during the rainy spring. The new high-yielding varieties planted in Morocco were mostly early maturing types that suffer more when rainfall is late in the growing season. The outlook for wheat in 1975 is even worse, as this year the rains did not come until mid-January. Prospects are for a crop less than half of what is normally harvested.

The 1974 wheat shortfall was partially offset by a better than average barley crop. Compared with wheat, Moroccan barley is more tolerant of drought and less affected by rust. And in addition to being planted in the marginal soils of the north, barley is produced in the dry south, where wheat does not grow.

Production of corn, dry beans, and dry peas, all spring planted crops, was above normal in 1974, because of adequate rainfall in the spring.

The citrus crop was down more than 20 percent from the 1973/74 harvest. Nearly all citrus plantations in Morocco are irrigated and therefore were not affected by

drought. The take-over of many European-owned citrus plantations by the Moroccan Government during the 1973/74 harvest season may have been one cause for the drop in production.

Sugarbeet production was at an alltime high in 1974 after 1973's decline. About 265,000 tons of raw sugar were produced, about half of consumption requirements. The country's goal of self-sufficiency by the early 1980's is to be achieved by having foreign firms construct six new mills, four to process sugarbeets and two for sugarcane. This will require planting large areas of irrigated land to both sugarbeets and sugarcane.

Policy

Prices for bread, vegetable oil, and sugar were not increased by the Government of Morocco, despite rising world prices. At the end of 1974, the Moroccan consumer paid a retail price of 66 cents per kilo for vegetable oil that cost 83 cents at the port of entry and still had to be transported to the refinery, processed, and sent back through trade channels to the retail market. While sugar cost \$1.68 per kilo to import and 48 cents per kilo to produce domestically, it sold to the consumer for 43 cents per kilo. The price of bread was held at 20 cents per kilo in spite of high prices paid for imported wheat. The cost of these subsidies for wheat, sugar, and oil in 1975 is estimated to require \$719 million out of the total budget of \$3,800 million, unless the Government decides to let the prices rise.

To provide incentives for bigger production and promote self-sufficiency in sugar, cereals, and oils, the producer prices of wheat, barley, corn, sunflowerseed, and sugarbeets were increased from 15 to 33 percent in 1974. As part of the self-sufficiency policy, irrigation development will proceed at a much faster pace than the original goal of 1 million hectares in 20 years.

Foreign Trade

Exports

Morocco's 1974 exports are estimated at more than \$1,600 million, almost double 1973's \$877 million. Phosphate rock accounted for about 60 percent of this.

Other major items were citrus fruit, fish and fishmeal, fresh tomatoes, and canned and processed fruits and vegetables. Also exported were dried beans and peas, olive oil, wine, potatoes, cotton, canary seed, meat (fresh and frozen), vegetable fiber, coriander, carob beans, and alfa grass.

Imports

Total imports in 1974 are estimated at \$1,800 million, compared with \$1,100 million in 1973. Morocco depends on imported petroleum for about 70 percent of its energy requirements, and the cost of 1974 petroleum imports soared to about \$245 million, more than 3 times the 1973 value.

Because of the poor wheat harvest, Morocco had to import almost 1 million tons of wheat in 1974 at a cost of approximately \$175 million. With another poor harvest almost certain, Morocco is in search of wheat supplies on a concessional basis from the European Community, Canada, and the United States. Wheat imports in 1975 will probably be far above those registered in 1974.

In 1974, Morocco imported about 285,000 tons of sugar and 115,000 tons of vegetable oil. Other agricultural imports were milk and dairy products, tea, coffee, tobacco, cotton, wool, oilseeds, bananas, seed potatoes, tallow, jute, pepper, and natural rubber.

Early in 1975, negotiations were in progress for a new EC-Moroccan trade agreement to provide more favorable access for Moroccan tomatoes, potatoes, and canned fruits and vegetables.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Morocco in 1974 totaled \$184 million. Agricultural exports were valued at \$124.9 million, up 59 percent over the 1973 value. Main commodities were wheat, 424,000 tons valued at \$72.6 million; wheat flour, \$14.4 million; soybean oil, \$14.1 million; cotton, \$8.3 million; tallow, \$5.3 million; and soybeans, \$4.6 million.

U.S. imports of Moroccan farm products totaled \$5.2 million. Main items were capers and coriander, \$864,000; olives, \$871,000; and oranges, \$790,000. (*Herbert H. Steiner*)

MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique is scheduled to become independent on June 25, 1975. A provisional government composed of 9 cabinet ministers, 6 representing FRELIMO, the independence movement, and 3 representing the Government of Portugal, assumed power on September 20, 1974. Despite the willing transfer of power from the colonial government to FRELIMO, some violence and looting did occur. Economic activity declined with the exodus of many technicians, managers,

government administrators, and farmers. Unemployment increased rapidly.

Mozambique's ports and railroads continued to function, although activity was slowed by labor difficulties. Workers continued to go to South Africa to work in the mines. Foreign exchange from these two sources helped shore up dwindling reserves.

Construction was completed on the dam at Cabora Bassa on the Zambezi River. The water began backing up

behind this dam in December 1974. When full, the resulting lake will be 155 miles long and 23 miles wide. Power production is scheduled to begin in June 1975.

Agriculture

The departure of some farmers and traders temporarily reduced the production and marketing of important cash crops such as cotton, cashew nuts, rice, corn, bananas, tea, and citrus fruits.

Local food shortages developed all over Mozambique; in the cities bread and rice were hard to get. In the district of Beira, a flood in early 1974 swept away newly planted crops and brought hunger to a normally productive area. Many rural people in Tete and Vila Pery lost their crops as a result of the fighting early in 1974. Others forced into guarded settlements and fed by the Portuguese Army were left without sustenance when the fighting ended.

Foreign Trade

Mozambique's chronic negative trade balance deteriorated further in 1974. Portuguese shipping companies reduced their services to Mozambique, causing difficulty in getting exports out. Because of lack of foreign reserves to pay for wheat import needs in 1975, estimated at 100,000 tons, Mozambique sought wheat on concessional terms from various sources. The cost of petroleum to keep the Lourenço Marques refinery going was also a burden.

Exports

Mozambique's exports in 1973 totaled \$215 million of which \$169 million represented agricultural items. Cashew nuts, kernels, and shell liquid together accounted for almost \$50 million. Other important commodities were cotton (\$44 million); sugar and molasses (\$23 million); tea (\$9.0 million); copra (\$8.7 million); peanut and coconut oils (\$9.1 million); sisal (\$6.5 million); tobacco (\$2.2 million); dry beans (\$2.4 million); and citrus fruit (\$1.6 million). Value of exports rose in 1974, helped by high world prices for cashews, sisal, copra, cotton, and sugar.

Imports

Imports totaled \$443 million in 1973. Leading agricultural items were wheat (\$13 million); wine (\$5.7 million); dairy products and eggs, (\$4.0 million); olive oil (\$1.6 million); and jute (\$1.2 million). While imports of wine, dairy products, and olive oil declined in 1974, these were more than offset by the higher prices of petroleum and wheat.

Trade With the United States

U.S. exports to Mozambique totaled \$32 million in 1974. Agricultural items, mainly hop extract and tobacco, accounted for only \$541,000.

U.S. agricultural imports from Mozambique were valued at \$40 million in 1974. Cashews accounted for \$31 million, followed by molasses valued at \$5.3 million; tea, \$2.2 million; and tobacco, \$1.1 million. (*Herbert H. Steiner*)

NIGERIA

The leader of Nigeria's Government, General Yakubu Gowon, recently predicted that the 1974/75 gross domestic product would reach \$22.6 billion (current terms), about 9 percent greater than the previous year, largely because of high prices received for petroleum.

Production of crude petroleum has now reached 2.3 million barrels per day. The 1975-80 development plan envisages a continued increase in petroleum production of about 10 percent a year. Nigeria is now the world's sixth largest producer of crude petroleum and is second only to Canada as a supplier to the United States. Along with the indigenization of other sectors of the economy, the Federal Military Government, on April 1, 1974, acquired 55 percent equity in the petroleum-producing companies in Nigeria.

Officially, the rate of inflation in Nigeria in 1973 was 6.1 percent. The annual rate for the first half of 1974 was 13.4 percent. Blame for spiraling prices has been placed primarily on imported inflation, the Sahel drought which pushed up the prices of domestic foodstuffs, and a boom in construction.

Agriculture

Production

Ample rain fell throughout Nigeria in 1974. The rains arrived on schedule and continued well into the fall. This was a marked improvement over 1973, when the far north suffered severe drought damage. Total agricultural production in 1974 rose 7 percent to an index of 123 (1961-65=100).

The 1974/75 cocoa crop is estimated at 215,000 tons, compared with 218,000 tons in 1973/74. Despite favorable weather, pod-setting from July onward was poor.

Traditionally, Nigeria has been the world's largest exporter of peanuts and peanut products. Because of drought, the 1973 peanut crop was a disaster, only an estimated 450,000 tons. The 1974 peanut growing season started favorably but did not hold up to expectations. The 1974 crop is estimated at 700,000 tons.

Long-time observers of the Nigerian agricultural scene report that the 1974 crops of millet and sorghum are among the best they have ever seen. In 1973, the crops were damaged by drought. Crops of corn and rice for 1974 also increased over those for 1973.

Nigeria's sugar refinery produced about 40,000 tons in 1974. Domestic requirements were about 170,000 tons. Sugar was scarce and expensive. Three new sugar projects and an extension to the existing refinery are planned. They are designed to begin production in 1977 or 1978 and reach full capacity by 1983. They will not completely supply domestic demand, and imports will continue.

Policy

Nigeria's Third National Development Plan began on April 1, 1975, and will continue until March 1980. For the 5 years of the plan's duration, \$2,268 million has been allocated for agricultural development, over 6 times the \$348 million apportioned to agriculture under the Second Development Plan. The current plan proposes that an additional 3.6 million acres be planted to cereals and an additional 1.5 million acres to root crops such as cassava and yams. It is planned to establish 420,000 acres of additional oil palms, 290,000 acres of new cocoa tree plantings, and 135,000 acres of new rubber trees. Irrigation of 1.4 million acres of various crops is proposed. The target for fertilizer distribution is 960,000 tons.

Plans for the agricultural sector are a part of a \$48-billion overall plan which covers a broad spectrum of projects, which also include industry (petroleum refineries, natural gas plants, cement factories, pulp and paper plants, sugar refineries, petro-chemical plants, etc.), electric power, rural electrification roads, railroads, air transport, water transport, telecommunications, postal facilities, universal and compulsory primary education, teacher training institutions, new colleges and universities, teaching hospitals, other hospitals and health centers, malaria eradication, strengthening of radio and television broadcasting and of library services, housing, water supplies, sewerage, armed forces, police, and prisons.

In April 1975 import duties were reduced on a number of farm commodities. The import duty on corn and rice was reduced from 20 to 10 percent and that on tallow was changed from 33-1/3 percent to 24.2 cents a pound. These changes will likely stimulate U.S. exports of these commodities to Nigeria.

Other import duty changes include:

Milk and cream—duty abolished.

Meat and edible offals (except poultry)—from 50 to 25 percent.

Butter—from 32.3 cents a pound to 22.0 cents.

Margarine—from 24.2 cents a pound to 22.0 cents.

Sugar—from 3.7-4.4 cents a pound to 1.5 cents.

Malt—from 40 percent to 10 percent.

Tomato puree—from 22.0 cents a pound to 14.7 cents.

Tomato paste—from 36.7 cents a pound to 22.0 cents.

Bans were lifted on imports of corned beef, margarine, imitation lard, edible nuts, and waste materials from textile fabrics.

For certain farm products, producers are guaranteed a fixed price for the season. For the 1975/76 marketing year, these prices are as follows (converted to dollars per ton):

Cocoa	1,069
Peanuts	405
Palm kernels	243
Palm oil:	
Edible	454
Inedible	429
Seed cotton, grade 1	499
Copra	324
Sesame seed	428
Soybeans	160
Coffee:	
Robusta	988
Arabica	1,134
Liberica	915

Foreign Trade

Nigeria's total exports in 1974, including reexports, were valued at \$9,334 million, more than 2½ times the 1973 figure of \$3,608 million. The increase was due mainly to the great increase in the unit price of crude petroleum exports, which made up 92 percent of all exports. Exports of principal traditional commodities (mostly agricultural products) rose about 10 percent, from \$512 million in 1973 to \$567 million in 1974.

Imports rose from \$1,984 million in 1973 to \$2,778 million in 1974.

This left a visible trade surplus of \$6,556 million, an increase of nearly 300 percent over the 1973 surplus.

U.S. farm exports to Nigeria in 1974 were valued at \$85.7 million, more than double the 1973 figure of \$40.9 million. Leading items were wheat (\$58.3 million) and cotton (\$13.3 million).

Our 1974 agricultural imports from Nigeria were valued at \$54.0 million, up 11 percent from 1973. Chief farm imports consisted of cocoa beans and products (\$36.9 million), rubber (\$9.5 million), palm kernel oil (\$4.8 million), and hides and skins (\$1.7 million). (*Snider W. Skinner*)

RHODESIA

Rhodesia's economy managed a real rate of growth of over 7 percent during 1974. The almost phenomenal economic growth since the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965 has been attributed to economic sanctions and Rhodesia's subsequent dependence on its local economy for goods and services which were previously imported.

In 1974, sanctions by the United Nations served as an economic barrier to inflationary influences, and inflation in Rhodesia was held to 7 percent—quite low compared with that in many other countries.

Agriculture

Production

Rhodesia's index of agricultural production rose to an alltime high of 134 in 1974 (1961-65=100). Grain and sugar production reached record levels, and output of tobacco, peanuts, and livestock products increased.

Favorable weather conditions led to a record corn crop of about 2 million tons in 1974, up over threefold from the drought-plagued crop of 1973. With consumption averaging about 1.2 million tons, exports were probably at high levels. For 1975, a corn crop of about 1.6 million tons is expected—an average level for Rhodesia. Some land normally planted to corn has been planted to cotton, a more profitable crop. However, Rhodesian corn exports should remain strong into 1976.

Wheat production was up again in 1974, to about 85,000 tons. Production is now approaching 90 percent of self-sufficiency and imports are steadily being reduced.

One of the few crops experiencing a decline in 1974 was cotton. However, judging by the exceptionally high prices offered for the coming season, production should be up to record levels in 1975.

The export-dominated sugar industry recorded its best season ever in 1974. While some areas in the grain

region are now giving way to cotton, in the sugar-producing regions of the country, some cotton acreage is being taken over by the expanding sugar industry. Favorable growing conditions and comparatively low production costs will help Rhodesia to take advantage of the expected continuation of high world sugar prices through 1975.

Flue-cured tobacco production was up in 1974 to about 85,000 tons. Quality and price were high for the 1974 selling season and the value of the crop was the best in about 8 years.

Meat production was up slightly in 1974 and about 10,000 to 15,000 tons of meat and meat products were exported. The major market for Rhodesian beef was Europe, and some shipments went to South Africa even after discontinuation of beef exports to that country during 1973.

A number of Rhodesian farmers have successfully cultivated pyrethrum. In 1974, production approached 300 tons, up threefold from 1973's output. The general use of pyrethrum (extracted from the pyrethrum flower) as an insecticide had been displaced by DDT, but since pyrethrum is an effective alternative to the ecologically harmful DDT, demand has increased.

Outlook

Overall, the economic outlook for 1975 is for a decline in the rate of growth. Scarcities of skilled labor, petro-chemicals, and fertilizers will contribute to the slowdown. In addition, events in Mozambique will likely lead to increased transport costs as traffic will be re-routed through South Africa.

The past agricultural season was exceptionally good because of favorable weather and reasonable prices. However, with few exceptions, the prices enjoyed on most agricultural commodities in 1974 are not expected to rise substantially and will less adequately offset the expected increase in production costs. (*John C. Dunmore*).

RWANDA

Drought followed by damaging rains substantially damaged the principal subsistence crops—corn, beans, millet, sorghum, and sweet potatoes. Many countries and international organizations contributed money, food, and services to an emergency assistance operation that successfully distributed about 22,000 tons of flour, beans, sorghum, dried milk, and wheat to alleviate the hunger of thousands of Rwandans. The donors

represented the gamut of the political spectrum. The United States sent 5,000 tons of sorghum; the USSR contributed 2,000 tons of grain and the services of a cargo plane for 2 months; and the People's Republic of China donated 500 tons of wheat. The United States imported coffee valued at \$17.4 million from Rwanda in 1974. (*Herbert H. Steiner*)

SENEGAL

For several years, Senegal's economy has suffered from the Sahelian drought. Production of cash and subsistence crops has dropped, and livestock losses are estimated at 20 percent. However, 1974 was a much better year for Senegal than 1973, and the economic situation in the country is probably better than in the other Sahelian states.

Senegal's two phosphate companies are prospering from a five-fold increase in the world price of phosphates. Tourism continues to boom. Several deluxe hotels have been completed and others are under construction or proposed. Some of these hotels are in or near Dakar and others are along the Atlantic Coast. Senegal has fine ocean beaches. The weather along the coast is delightful during the peak tourist season of November to May.

Agriculture

Production

Because of drought, crops in Senegal in 1972 were poor. More abundant rainfall in 1973 and 1974 brought larger harvests. Production of most crops in 1974 was at or above normal levels. Total agricultural production is estimated to have increased 19 percent from 1973 to an index of 113 (1961-65=100).

Senegal's economy still depends heavily on one crop, peanuts. Peanut production (in shell) is estimated at 875,000 tons for 1974, compared with 700,000 tons for 1973 and 610,000 tons for 1972.

There has been some diversification to crops other than peanuts. Cotton, which has not been affected by the drought as much as peanuts have, is becoming important in Senegal. Production increased from 4 tons of cotton in 1963 to an estimated 13,000 tons in 1974.

Production of vegetables for export overseas by air continues to increase. Main commercial vegetables grown are peppers, tomatoes, melons, and green beans. The company involved now has 1,420 acres in production

and hopes to export 30,000 tons of vegetables a year by 1980.

In 1974, Compagnie Sucriere Senegalaise (Senegal Sugar Company) completed its refinery at Richard Toll in northern Senegal. The refinery uses sugarcane from a nearby irrigated plantation operated by the company. Because of a shortage of irrigation water in 1974, the sugarcane crop was small, and output of sugar was estimated at between 8,000 and 12,000 tons, about one-seventh of Senegal's domestic requirements.

Price

The Government stabilization board increased the producer price for peanuts from 29.5 CFA francs per kilogram (5.6 cents per pound) for the 1973 crop to 41.5 CFA/kg (7.8 cents per pound) for the 1974 crop. The higher producer price should decrease on-farm crushing and practically eliminate clandestine exports to The Gambia.

Foreign Trade

Senegal's total exports in 1973 totaled \$173 million. Imports were valued at \$319 million, giving the country an unusually large trade deficit of \$146 million. The 1973 deficit increase was due to the Sahelian drought, which caused Senegal to have fewer peanuts and products to export and necessitated larger imports of food.

Usually, exports of peanuts and products make up over half of the country's total exports. For example, in 1972, exports of peanuts and products were valued at \$115 million, or 53 percent of total exports of \$218 million. However, exports of peanuts and products in 1973 were valued at only \$61 million, or 35 percent of total exports of \$173 million.

U.S. agricultural exports to Senegal in 1974 were valued at \$19.1 million, of which \$16.9 million was for grains and preparations and \$1.5 million was for tallow. There were no U.S. agricultural imports from Senegal. (*Snider W. Skinner*)

SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone's efforts to balance income with expenditures were more difficult than usual in 1974. Expenditures for imported petroleum and rice were up because of higher prices, and there was less demand for the country's major export, gem diamonds.

Agriculture

Sierra Leone's farm production in 1974 was about 5 percent above the 1973 level and 13 percent above the 1961-65 average. However, per capita farm production was 10 percent below the 1961-65 average, and per capita food production showed an 11-percent decline.

For years, the Government of Sierra Leone has sought to make the country self-sufficient in rice production. Spurred on by high world rice prices, the Government in 1974 raised the guaranteed price to rice farmers from 3.20 leones (U.S. \$3.84) to 5.00 leones (U.S. \$6.00) per bushel.

Foreign Trade

Sierra Leone's 1973 exports were valued at \$124 million and imports at \$153 million, giving a trade deficit of \$29 million.

In addition to diamonds, Sierra Leone exports coffee,

cocoa, palm kernels, palm kernel oil, palm kernel cake, and ginger, although not in massive quantities.

In 1974, the Government apparently overestimated the demand for rice and imported too much. In early 1975, about 30,500 tons of imported rice were in storage in Freetown, just as home-grown rice was coming in in quantity.

U.S. agricultural trade with Sierra Leone is relatively

active. In 1974, U.S. farm exports to Sierra Leone had a total value of \$12.5 million, with wheat accounting for \$5.2 million, rice for \$5.0 million, tobacco for \$548,000, and soybean oil for \$466,000.

U.S. farm imports in 1974 from Sierra Leone totaled \$4.2 million, of which \$2.9 million was for coffee, \$978,000 for cocoa beans, and \$217,000 for ginger. (*Snider W. Skinner*)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's agriculture during the past year was highlighted by record or near-record crops of coarse grains, oilseeds, tobacco, sugar, and cotton. The agricultural production index increased to 144 (1961-65=100), a new record. By mid-1974, producer prices had risen 14 percent above the mid-1973 level. Consequently, the gross value of agricultural production was at an alltime high, as was agriculture's contribution to the gross domestic product.

Growth rates in the nonagricultural sectors were also comparatively high. As a result, South Africa posted a record growth of about 9 percent (real GDP) during 1974.

However, there was a high rate of inflation. Although the 13.8 percent increase in the consumer price index between September 1973 and September 1974 was lower than that in many other countries, the fight against inflation has high priority.

Agriculture

Major Grains

Good spring rains resulted in record crops of corn and grain sorghum. Corn output is estimated at over 11 million tons. Following a ban on corn exports in 1973, shipments resumed in 1974, reaching over 325,000 tons per month. The country's inland transport system (rail) cannot move more than about 4.0 million tons of corn annually to the ports which limits actual exports in a bumper year. As a result, holdover stocks this year will be relatively high—about 1.7 million tons.

The 1974 winter wheat crop was 1.6 million tons, down 10.5 percent from the previous year,, mostly because of a decline in area planted. Consumption also approached 1.6 million tons in 1974 and some exports were made to neighboring countries, so holdover stocks from previous record crops were probably reduced.

Oilseeds

Production of peanuts and sunflowerseed was at record levels during 1974. Owing to favorable weather, the larger sunflower crop was produced on substantially less area, while the over-doubling of the peanut crop resulted from increased area planted and higher yields. Almost all the sunflowerseed crop was sold locally,

mostly for pressing into oil, while about one-third the peanut crop was crushed locally for oil. In total, over 360,000 tons of oilseeds were crushed during the 1974 season—about double the amount crushed 4 years earlier. The rapid increase stems from the legalization of the manufacture and sale of yellow margarine and its skyrocketing consumption. Despite the increased domestic demand for vegetable oils, exports of oilseeds were at record levels during the 1974 season.

Sugar

Production in 1974 reached a near record mark of over 1.9 million tons. Even allowing for an increase in domestic consumption to over 1.0 million tons, export availability in 1975 will be up from the 1974 level.

Fruit

For the second successive year, rainfall in the deciduous fruit growing area was below normal. The relatively poor climatic conditions affected the quality of the fruit, especially apples, and gross earnings fell by approximately \$7 million.

Tobacco and Cotton

South Africa's large increase in cotton production in 1974 was precipitated by high producer prices and the increased availability of mechanical harvesting equipment.

The 1974 tobacco crop was up by more than 24 percent. The rise was chiefly due to favorable weather during the growing season and to an increase in the minimum selling price of tobacco.

Meat

Despite favorable prices and generally reasonable grazing conditions, livestock production declined in 1974. Although sheep numbers increased, wool production dropped to about 105,000 tons during the 1973/74 season, the lowest level in 23 years. In addition, the wool market collapsed and prices fell by as much as 40 percent.

Cattle numbers on commercial farms were estimated at 8.4 million in 1974, up from 8.2 million in 1973. Including the noncommercial (African) herd, South Africa's total cattle population is just under 13 million

head. In contrast with the trend of rapidly rising cattle slaughterings established in previous years, a drop of nearly 24 percent was experienced, to about 1.6 million head. Sheep slaughterings were off only about 2 percent, primarily because of the relatively lower wool prices and higher mutton prices exhibited during 1974. Overall, domestic meat supplies were down in 1974. Meat exports were halted in early 1974 and imports were increased, mostly from neighboring countries with difficulties in selling beef in Europe.

Policy

An investigation of the controlled marketing of agricultural products in South Africa got underway in 1974. The commission making the study will be examining the objectives and practical functions of statutory marketing arrangements in other countries. Eventually, the knowledge gained will be adapted to South Africa's present marketing arrangement. A lack of coordination on pricing policies between the various control boards in South Africa (22 in all) precipitated the commission's appointment.

A severe exodus of farm labor continued in 1974. Major changes in the wage structure for farm labor can be expected during 1975 in an effort to halt this substantial decline in farm labor.

Foreign Trade

South Africa's exports (excluding gold) and imports during 1974 were valued at close to \$4.8 billion and \$7.1 billion, respectively. Thus, the trade deficit rose from \$1.2 billion in 1973 to an estimated (preliminary) level of \$2.3 billion in 1974.

Sugar exports during 1974 were down about 25 percent in volume from a year earlier, but export earnings were in excess of \$145 million because of higher world sugar prices.

South Africa's citrus industry had its best year ever in 1974. Not only was it the largest crop ever sold, but prices were very good and gross earnings exceeded \$140 million. Citrus exports in 1974 were above 1973 levels, as South Africa's oranges did not encounter as much competition as usual from Mediterranean countries.

Export volume for apples, the major deciduous fruit export, was only marginally above the 1973 level. But export prices fell about 36 percent because of an

oversupply position in Europe and the poor quality of the fruit.

Agricultural exports in 1974 were estimated at greater than \$1.4 billion, a record level, and equivalent to about 29 percent of total exports. The relatively high export earnings can be ascribed chiefly to favorable prices, with the exception of the wool price, which dropped substantially. Corn was the leading export commodity in 1974, followed by sugar, fresh and processed fruits, and wool.

Agricultural imports continued to account for a relatively small portion of total imports, about 2 percent. Overall, then, the agricultural sector contributed a substantial net earning to South Africa's foreign exchange.

U.S. exports to South Africa, by far our largest market in Africa, totaled close to \$1.2 billion in 1974, but agricultural products accounted for only \$81.2 million worth. The largest agricultural exports were rice, 67,200 tons valued at \$36.9 million; and tallow, valued at \$12.6 million. U.S. agricultural imports from South Africa amounted to \$35.2 million, of which \$23.8 million was for sugar and \$2.4 million for wool.

Outlook

Inflation will continue to be the major problem facing the agricultural producer in South Africa. Prices of agricultural products will continue to increase during 1975, but they will probably not keep pace with the rapidly rising cost of farm production.

A corn crop of about 10 million tons is expected for 1974, and a full export program is envisaged. Sugar production will be down from the near record crop of 1974 because of dry weather during late 1974 coupled with rather disappointing results, so far, in the sugar expansion program. Cotton production should remain at a high level in 1975, while tobacco production is likely to show some decline from 1974. Weather conditions in the early stages of the tobacco season were not favorable in the dryland areas, where much tobacco is grown.

In the livestock sector, wool production is expected to be up from the poor 1974 showing, and the meat situation, which was extremely tight-supplied in 1974, should better somewhat during 1975. (*John C. Dunmore*)

TUNISIA

The Tunisian economy surged ahead in 1974. Increased production in industry and agriculture and higher profits from exports of petroleum, phosphate, and olive oil pushed the real growth of the Gross Domestic Product to almost 11 percent. Investments

remained at about 25 percent of GDP. Phosphate production reached 3.7 million tons, and petroleum production rose to 4 million tons. The unemployment rate, estimated at 15 percent, remained the primary economic problem.

Production

Only 85,000 tons of olive oil were produced in the 1974/75 season, compared with the near-record 130,000 tons of 1973/74.

Tunisia's wheat production for 1974 was estimated at 810,000 tons by the Ministry of Agriculture Planning Office. This did not match the previous two excellent harvests (914,000 and 885,000 tons, respectively) but it is expected to be enough to supply about 70 percent of 1975's domestic consumption. Durum wheat production was 600,000 tons, compared with only 210,000 tons for bread wheat. An estimated 100,000 hectares were planted to new high-yielding varieties of durum, while plantings to improved Mexican and Italian varieties of bread wheat declined to 55,000 hectares. The barley harvest of 300,000 tons was also less than that of 1973.

Potatoes, pulses, and wine grapes all showed substantial increases in 1974. Production of meat increased by approximately 30 percent and milk, 55 percent. The index of crop production declined to 159 (1961-65=100) because of the decline in olive oil and cereals, but the index of total agricultural production remained at 166.

Policy

The Tunisian Government continued to subsidize the prices of bread, vegetable oil, and sugar so that the consumer price index, heavily weighted with these commodities, rose only about 5 percent in 1974.

Credit for small and medium farmers was easier. Long-term credit funds for farmers have been increased to \$21 million. Medium term borrowers were no longer required to surrender title to their land as collateral.

Emphasis is now on increasing production on existing irrigated land. Small irrigated plots were being redistributed to the rural poor. Resources are also going into increasing livestock production.

A 90-percent increase in the value of exports was not enough to make the trade balance positive because imports jumped by 60 percent in 1974. Nevertheless, capital inflows from abroad helped increase foreign exchange reserves by \$110 million.

Petroleum exports were valued at approximately \$248 million, the largest item in total exports estimated at \$770 million. Exports of phosphate rock and superphosphates totaled about \$92 million. Principal agricultural exports were olive oil (\$145 million); wine (\$7 million); citrus fruit (\$4 million); and alfa grass and pulp (\$5.7 million). (These estimates are based on export values for 10 months of 1974.) If world prices remain high, Tunisia will probably export about 60,000 tons of olive oil during 1975, or about 25 percent less than in 1974.

Imports were valued at about \$920 million. Important items were foodstuffs, consumer goods, and light industrial equipment. Wheat imports totaled about 275,000 tons, worth approximately \$48 million. Other leading agricultural commodities were soybean oil, dairy products, sugar, and coffee. Imports of both wheat and olive oil are expected to be substantially greater in 1975.

In early 1975, negotiations for a new association agreement with the EC were still going on. Tunisia wanted duty-free entry of its industrial products into the EC and easier entry for wine and vegetables still covered by a bilateral agreement with France.

U.S. exports to Tunisia in 1974 totaled \$87 million. Agricultural commodities accounted for \$49 million. Largest agricultural items were 128,000 tons of wheat (\$25 million); 24,000 tons of soybean oil (\$15 million); corn (\$4.1 million); wheat flour (\$2.2 million); and sugar (\$1.1 million).

U.S. imports from Tunisia totaled \$22 million, with agricultural commodities accounting for \$5.6 million. Olive oil valued at \$4.5 million and rosemary oil worth \$1 million were the only important items. (*Herbert H. Steiner*)

ZAIRE

The Zairian economy experienced rapid inflation in 1974. Growth was limited by costly imports and, during the second half of the year, by declining copper prices. The uncertainty and confusion stemming from the Zairian take-over of foreign-owned businesses and plantations also had a negative effect.

- Agriculture

Production

Estimated total agricultural production in 1974 rose about 4 points to an index of 138 (1961-65=100).

Output of palm oil, palm kernels, and coffee—the country's main export crops—declined, while production

rose slightly for the food crops cassava, corn, and rice. Some of the reasons for the continuing decline in the production of palm products are the lack of new investment in plantations, the scarcity of harvest labor because of low wages, inadequate plantation-to-market transportation, obsolete crushing mills, and the scarcity of competent managers.

The rapid decline in coffee production was partially due to the nationalization of nearly all foreign-owned plantations, with the new owners in many cases failing to provide the proper administration and the funds for inputs and wages. The reduced cotton production is attributed to dry weather in the south and insect infestations.

Production of cassava, the basic food, continued to increase, spurred on by unsatisfied consumer demand and higher producer prices.

Corn production increased in 1974, but yields were far below potential. Demonstration plots, established in 200 villages by the International Center for the Improvement of Corn and Wheat, produced corn yields of up to 11 tons per hectare, which compares with an average of less than 1 ton in other villages. But the fertilizer for high average yields was not available, (fertilizer imports were only about 23,000 tons) and the low corn prices (\$60 to \$80 per ton) did not provide sufficient incentive to apply fertilizer, even if it had been available.

Rice production increased about 6 percent in 1974. Zaire could produce much more rice if yields approached those on demonstration plots.

Policy

An increased Government role in the economic and social life of Zaire was adopted at the end of 1974. The large commercial plantations and farms will become state property. The rural people will be mobilized into agricultural production cooperatives financed through a fund to facilitate agricultural investment. The unemployed will be put to work on development projects. All students who finish secondary school will be required to perform 1 year of national service; this is to include work on agricultural production brigades. To avoid food shortages, the people of the large cities will be asked to grow food in green belts in the suburbs.

An agricultural stabilization fund will assure stable prices, and tariffs on imported agricultural inputs will be lowered.

Foreign Trade

Zaire's agricultural exports in 1974 included 81,000 tons of coffee, 62,000 tons of palm oil, 34,000 tons of palm kernel oil, 39,000 tons of palm kernel cake, 4,700 tons of cocoa beans, and 5,800 tons of tea. Exports of coffee, palm kernel oil, and palm cake increased; the other commodities decreased in quantity from 1973.

Food imports, which account for about 36 percent of Zaire's foreign exchange, continued to increase in 1974. Wheat imports totaled 93,000 tons and are expected to increase to 115,000 tons in 1975. The 1974 imports of wheat flour were about half the 1973 volume, mainly because the MIDEMA flour mill at Matadi came into full production. Output from the mill is expected to supply most of the flour consumed in Kinshasa and other cities and largely reduce the need for wheat flour imports.

Corn imports, mainly to supply the Lubumbashi area, increased to 180,000 tons in 1974 and are expected to increase to 200,000 tons in 1975.

Early in 1975, insufficient foreign exchange to pay for imports forced the Central Bank to initiate a system of priorities for disbursements; import restrictions were clamped on specified commodities. Food imports such as wheat, rice, and feed grains were exempted.

U.S. exports to Zaire in 1974 totaled \$145 million. Agricultural commodities accounted for \$11.4 million, an increase of 23 percent over 1973. Leading farm exports were 46,000 tons of wheat (\$6.4 million) and 1,150 tons of tobacco (\$2.7 million).

U.S. agricultural imports from Zaire totaled \$27.8 million, a 29-percent increase over 1973. They were mostly coffee (18,000 tons valued at \$19.6 million), rubber (3,724 tons valued at \$2.8 million), and palm kernel oil (3,900 tons valued at \$3.2 million). (*Herbert H. Steiner*)

ZAMBIA

Last year marked Zambia's tenth year as an independent nation. At the end of this first development decade, however, Zambia has not yet succeeded in diversifying its economy away from copper, which represents 95 percent of export earnings, 29 percent of Government revenue, 15 percent of the total paid employment, and 29 percent of GNP.

Agriculture

Production and Outlook

Zambia's commercial agricultural production was down in 1974 from the also poor showing in 1973. However, prices were generally higher, and the value was up but was still substantially below the record 1972 level.

One of the more perplexing aspects of Zambian agriculture is that while the country has some of the best

arable land for corn production in all of Africa, there are production problems. The past season (1974) was no exception. After suffering from a severe drought in 1973, the 1974 crop was hit with *fusarium*, a fungus which makes the diseased kernels unfit for human or animal consumption. While total corn production for 1974 is preliminarily estimated at 564,000 tons, the National Agricultural Marketing Board estimates only about 450,000 tons will be salvageable. Domestic consumption requirements are about 475,000 tons per year.

Producer prices for the 1975 corn crop are up, but little or no change in commercial production is expected. Excessive rains in November and December 1974 caused many late plantings, which will reduce yields. Further, some of the areas infected by *fusarium* were replanted and the incidence of the disease in these fields again in 1975 will likely be high.

Tobacco area was up 16 percent, but extended rains

during the harvest period reduced yields. Total production, over 6,000 tons, was down marginally from 1973. Area in tobacco is expected to continue its upward trend in 1975.

Since independence, Zambia has had particular success with sugar production. In 1961, most all sugar requirements were imported. In 1974, Zambia produced almost 70,000 tons of raw sugar, and the capacity of the industry is being increased. Within a few years, Zambia could be earning substantial foreign exchange from sugar exports.

Zambia, at present, imports most all of its vegetable oil requirements (15,000 tons), but the Government is encouraging increased production of oilseeds. Higher prices for sunflowerseed and soybeans over the past few years have influenced an increase in the area planted by small-scale farmers. Despite the increased acreage, unfavorable conditions held 1974 production at about the 1973 level.

Commercial peanut production has been slowly declining since the record crop of 25,000 tons (in shell) in 1967. In 1974, 6,000 tons of peanuts (in shell) were produced.

Although Zambia is not yet self-sufficient in beef, this commodity probably holds the greatest potential for the agricultural sector. Zambia could be a beef exporter. Beef consumption, estimated at 35,000 tons in 1973, has been increasing about 15 percent per year. Domestic slaughter fell short of the 1974 demand requirements, necessitating over 12,000 tons of beef imports. Consumption is expected to decline in 1975 because of poorer economic conditions (copper prices in January 1975 were only one-third of what they were 9 months before). In addition, imports will probably be smaller.

Commercial beef herds are expected to expand as a result of high slaughter prices and a 100-percent tax write-off for the purchase of breeding stock.

Policy

Government strategy is to move away from dependence on copper and expand agricultural production. "Intensive Development Zones" will emphasize improved farming methods and development advances in areas with specific agricultural potential. Currently, only a small percentage of Zambia's arable land is being cultivated. Zambia has the potential to be a net food exporter.

As part of the Government's policy toward self-sufficiency in agriculture, many of the guaranteed producer prices were raised as an incentive to increase 1975 production. Wheat and oilseed prices were increased, while the price for rice was maintained at last year's level—which was three times the 1972 level.

Zambia's heavy dependence on imports of wheat and vegetable oils may lessen in future years. The Canadian Government plans to assist Zambia in its wheat production program. As planned, 20,000 hectares will be utilized over the next 10-12 years, with wheat rotating with oilseed crops on an annual basis. Thus, oilseed production is also likely to increase.

In January 1975, the five major farmer organizations banded to form a single union. The *Zambian National Farmer's Union* was formed from the *Virginia Tobacco Association*, the *Commercial Farmers Bureau*, the *Zambia Seed Producers Association*, the *National Union of Farmers*, and the *Burley Association of Zambia*. Such a merger will hopefully lead to a coordinated voice for farmers opinion.

Foreign Trade

Zambia registered a surplus balance on current account in 1974, the result of the substantial increase in export earnings from the mining sector relative to the lesser increase in imports.

Total exports in 1974 are preliminarily estimated at about \$1.9 billion, up over 60 percent from 1973. The increase stemmed from the high level of copper prices in the first half of 1974. Some modest amounts of peanuts and tobacco were exported during the year.

Based on mid-1974 trade data, *Zambian imports* for the year probably increased in excess of 40 percent to about \$900 million. Agricultural imports are expected to have been higher in 1974 than in 1973. As of June 1974, imports of grains, meats, and meat preparations were up about 20 percent from the level imported through the first half of 1973.

U.S. exports to Zambia in 1974 totaled \$68.0 million, of which \$1.8 million were agricultural commodities. The largest agricultural items were cotton (\$543,000); vegetable seeds (\$395,000); and inedible tallow (\$276,000). U.S. imports of *Zambian agricultural produce* in 1974 were quite small. They amounted to only \$21,000; the largest item was brewers yeast, valued at \$15,000. (*John C. Dunmore*)

WEST ASIA

BAHRAIN

Petroleum extraction is declining in Bahrain, but through the use of imported materials, output of petroleum products is rising. Aluminum production, the most important industry on the island after petroleum refining, increased 10 percent in 1974.

Output of crude oil from the Bahrain field increased

from 16.5 million barrels in 1963 to 27.6 million barrels in 1968 and remained steady during 1969-71. Production fell to 25 million barrels in 1973 and declined further in 1974. Bahrain and Saudi Arabia share 50-50 revenues from the offshore Abu Soafa field, where output rose from 11.5 million barrels in 1966 to about

43 million barrels in 1974. Exports of petroleum products from Bahrain increased from \$86 million in 1973 to about \$260 million in 1974.

Output of wheat flour by a large commercial mill increased about 5 percent in 1974 over 1973, when 15,200 tons of flour was produced. A new vegetable oil plant is planned.

Agriculture

Bahrain produces about 20,000 tons of vegetables annually, including considerable supplies of tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, and squash. Increasing salinity and the rising cost of good water for irrigation have limited vegetable production. About 30 percent of the vegetables and tropical fruits consumed on the island are produced locally.

Foreign Trade

Petroleum products, aluminum, and shrimp are Bahrain's leading exports. Total exports increased from

\$225 million in 1973 to about \$450 million in 1974, while imports rose from \$300 million to about \$440 million. Bahrain also earns foreign exchange through tourism, trade, and services, particularly in its activities with Saudi Arabia.

Imports of rice and sugar are restricted to a single firm in which the Government holds a 10-percent share. Food imports enter duty-free.

Agricultural imports increased from \$48 million in 1973 to about \$79 million in 1974. Rice imports have exceeded 28,000 tons in most recent years, and most of the supplies have come from Pakistan. Imports of Australian wheat exceeded 20,000 tons in 1974.

U.S. agricultural exports to Bahrain increased from \$1.9 million in 1973 to \$3.7 million in 1974, including 2,722 tons of wheat for \$466,000. Our rice exports to Bahrain in 1974 totaled 1,182 tons for \$537,000. Bahrain is a rapidly growing market for a long list of American processed foods. (*John B. Parker*)

IRAN

Despite huge oil revenues accruing to Iran last year, little change took place in the agricultural sector. Wheat production was the lowest since 1971. Rice production was up slightly, but consumption increased dramatically. A twice revised five-year development plan has been promulgated, showing an almost doubling expenditure allotted to agriculture. Growth rate for the agricultural sector is projected at 7 percent per annum. Iran will continue to rely heavily on imported goods, however, because standards of living are likely to continue to rise rapidly. Iran's total agricultural imports could reach nearly \$1 billion during the U.S. fiscal year 1975.

During 1974, Iran's economic boom gathered further momentum and GNP (at constant prices) approached \$32.5 billion, an increase of \$9.3 billion over 1973. Per capita GNP, estimated at \$1,274 in 1974, increased almost 55 percent. This phenomenal increase was accompanied by severe inflation, estimated at 20-25 percent.

Agriculture

Production

In 1974, surging food consumption in Iran greatly exceeded domestic food output. The index of agricultural production is estimated at 143 (1961-65=100), up 2 points over last year, with per capita production at 102. This growth rate is not equal to the population increase of over 3 percent.

Grains: Wheat output for 1974 is estimated at 3.7 million tons—a disappointing crop, comparing with 3.95 million tons in 1973. The decline is attributed mainly to winterkill and delayed spring planting. Abnormally dry conditions during the principal growing months—March

through June—further reduced the dry farmed crop. Also, it reduced the amount of water for wheat under irrigation, and adversely affected barley output, lowering it by about 11 percent to 800,000 tons.

Corn production is increasing gradually, and total output for 1974 is estimated at 16,000 tons.

Rice production is now put at 700,000 tons (milled), falling short of expectations. The decline was due to some water damage caused by excessive rains and the increased incidence of stem borer. Annual rice consumption, estimated at 900,000 tons in 1974, is increasing very rapidly because of higher consumer incomes and subsidized rice retail prices.

Other crops: In 1974, cotton production of 220,000 tons was up 10 percent. With lower world market prices and attractive domestic prices for wheat and other crops, cotton acreage is expected to decline by almost 30 percent for the 1975 season.

Sugarcane and sugarbeet production showed increases in 1974. The sugarcane industry has consistently increased its output and is considered one of the most successful agricultural enterprises in Iran. Sugarbeet output was up mainly because of expanded area. Domestic sugar consumption is estimated at 765,000 tons for 1973/74, of which some 287,000 tons were imported.

Edible tree nut production in 1974 (almonds, pistachios, and walnuts) was up substantially, almost entirely because pistachio output increased by 8,000 tons to reach 28,000 tons.

Output of dried fruit (apricots, dates, and raisins) increased significantly in 1974. The Government of Iran has greatly improved the processing and packaging of these products, resulting in greater acceptance of Iranian dried fruits as a quality product in European outlets.

Livestock

The livestock sector, including poultry, made slight gains in 1974. Better range conditions were particularly important in greatly improving the lamb survival rate.

The dairy industry, which has priority in agricultural development, did not show much progress in 1974, primarily because prices for fluid milk were fixed, while dairymen were faced with higher input costs. Egg producers faced the same plight.

Consumption of meats, milk, eggs, and other animal protein foods is rapidly increasing along with rising incomes and population growth. Government subsidies and other policies designed to keep food prices low have also contributed.

Policy

As a result of the revision of the fifth 5-year development plan (1973-1977), it is estimated that allocation to agriculture now stands at \$7.0 billion, just about double the original investment projected. The Government is planning to allocate funds annually commensurate with progress made.

The objectives of agricultural development are: optimal utilization of resources; a 7-percent annual increase in agricultural production; and a reduction in rural underemployment. In 1974, the main thrust was to establish large agri-industries, mainly in the livestock sector, including large feedlots, poultry complexes, and large completely integrated dairies. In addition, emphasis was put on the creation of large farm corporations through the amalgamation of small, uneconomic plots, and the establishment of production cooperatives. Government investment in mechanized private farms was to be encouraged and agri-businesses were to be established. More investments in infrastructure services and marketing are expected.

The wheat improvement program now embraces a reported 800,000 hectares, 20 percent of total wheat area. This program offers farmers improved seed, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and production loans. Early results, however, show that production is lagging behind expectations. Weather was unfavorable last year, but other factors stand out, such as the lack of incentives and the lack of a farm program designed to help the farmer modernize his farming operation. Although some farm programs are available to the Iranian farmer, his poor credit standing is an obstacle to getting money to modernize his farm. The Agricultural Development Bank will loan to farmers wishing to modernize their farming operation, but terms and conditions are stringent and this precludes the great majority of farmers.

Petroleum revenues increased markedly in 1974, almost reaching 6.8 billion—up from \$1.4 billion in 1973. Wide dispersion of petroleum wealth caused per

Notable changes in Iran's food import policy in 1974 included the creation of a new Ministry of Commerce. One of its principal functions is to assure a steady supply of basic foodstuffs. The Ministry is the sole buyer and importer of wheat, rice, vegetable oil, and sugar. In addition, it is in charge of expanding the grain storage capacity from the present 700,000 tons to 2 million tons, expanding port facilities, and improving the internal food distribution system.

Foreign Trade

In 1974, Iran became a major food importing country, with a sudden surge of food imports unmatched anywhere. The continuing stagnation in grain production, combined with the sharp increases in consumption power, necessitated huge imports of wheat and rice. U.S. agricultural exports to Iran in 1974 were \$535 million, compared with \$109 million in 1973.

In 1974, U.S. exports to Iran included 1.4 million tons of wheat (\$257 million); 185,000 tons of rice (\$102 million); 116,000 tons of corn (\$16.7 million); 59,400 tons of barley (\$9.4 million); 150,000 tons of soybean oil (\$100 million); and 30,700 tons of inedible tallow (\$13.2 million). U.S. exports to Iran in fiscal 1975 are expected to be between \$750 and \$800 million, making Iran the sixth largest market for U.S. agricultural products.

In U.S. fiscal 1975, Iran is expected to import close to 2.0 million tons of wheat, of which about 88 percent will be from the United States. Feed grain purchases are projected to include 300,000 tons of corn, 200,000 tons of barley, and about 150,000 tons of sorghum. Most of the corn and some of the barley will be of U.S. origin. Also, rice imports are now estimated at somewhat over 400,000 tons, with around 80 percent coming from the United States.

Outlook

In the expectation that the fixed retail prices for meat, milk, and eggs will be raised, it is reasonable to expect a substantial production increase in the animal sector.

The strong increase in food consumption along with income growth and subsidized basic food prices will continue. As a consequence, agricultural imports will continue to increase significantly over 1974. Principal agricultural imports will include wheat, rice, sugar, vegetable oil, feed grains, meat, live sheep, fresh fruit, and, if restrictions are liberalized, processed foods. Imports of breeding animals, mainly bred dairy heifers, are expected to make record gains in 1975. (*Michael E. Kurtzig*)

IRAQ

capita GNP to surpass \$800—up from about \$320 in 1973. New factories, public road building, and irrigation projects led to further gains in salaried employment.

Most of the country's industry and foreign trade is handled by public corporations.

New foreign trade policies resulted in striking gains in imports of many consumer items which were once on the list of semiluxury items. This included much larger imports of clothes and transport equipment from Europe and fruits and vegetables from Lebanon.

Iraq plans to bolster agricultural development through increased use of irrigation water from the Tabqua Dam plus greater use of fertilizer and improved varieties. Foreign technicians will be contracted to provide assistance in combating salinity, mechanizing agriculture, modernizing livestock feeding operations, improving supplies of high-yielding varieties, food processing, and streamlining food distribution. These projects will bolster the demand for agricultural imports, especially the programs to expand livestock enterprises.

During the last 3 years, urban demand for wheat and rice increased considerably. Demand is rising for traditional types of bread sold in villages, but the most striking gains are occurring in the sales of modern types of bread prepared by baking equipment recently imported from Europe.

Population growth exceeds 3 percent annually, and urban growth approximates 6 percent. About half of the nation's 10.9 million people are engaged in agriculture, but they provide only one-sixth of the GNP.

Agriculture

Production

Total agricultural production increased over 50 percent in 1974, but it still remained below the 1972 peak. The index of total agricultural production is estimated at 135, compared with 107 in 1973, while per capita agricultural production stands at 94 and 1973 at 77 (1961-65=100). For food production, the index was 95, compared with 77 in the previous year.

Wheat production in 1974 was about 88 percent above the poor harvest of only 957,000 tons in 1973. Ample winter rainfall in the Kurdish area of Iraq also caused barley output to increase in 1974 to about 800,000 tons. Salinity problems caused rice production to fall from 268,000 tons in 1972 to 157,000 tons in 1973. Yields remained below expectations in 1974 and only 200,000 tons of rice were produced.

Production of dates remained below the peak of 480,000 tons recorded in 1969 and prices increased. Production of watermelons and fresh vegetables continued to rise. Yet urban demand increased faster.

About 20 new broiler operations were started in 1974. Government dairies expanded output through the use of imported cattle. New commercial feedlots were established to provide more beef and mutton for cities.

Foreign Trade

Total exports increased from about \$1.8 billion in 1973 to about \$6.8 billion in 1974. Imports were

slightly less than \$1 billion in 1973 (excluding military equipment), but the value rose to about \$3 billion in 1974.

Iraq's agricultural imports totaled about \$600 million in 1974, mostly because of larger imports of wheat, rice, sugar, and tea. Unit prices for all of the commodities were also higher than in 1973. During 1973, agricultural imports were \$251 million or double the 1965-70 average. Imports of fruits and vegetables from Lebanon and Jordan, meat and dairy products from Europe, and tea, spices, and sugar from South Asia have been on an upward trend during the last 5 years.

Iraq imported almost 950,000 tons of wheat in 1974—up from about 220,000 tons in 1973. The United States was the largest source in both years, supplying 210,000 tons in 1973 and 575,000 tons in 1974. Australian wheat deliveries to Iraq resumed in 1974, reaching 210,000 tons.

Rice imports in 1974 were reported at 265,000 tons, which is far above previous peaks—95,000 tons in 1964 and 97,000 tons in 1971. Thailand supplied about one-third of Iraq's rice imports last year and the United States, the People's Republic of China, Brazil, and Peru each supplied about 30,000 tons. Further gains are expected in rice imports in 1975, with the United States supplying about two-fifths of the total.

Iraq's trade in barley fluctuates widely, much the way its trade in wheat does. Barley imports reached a peak of 400,000 tons in 1971. A good harvest enabled Iraq to export about 50,000 tons of barley in 1972; most went to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The poor 1973 crop caused Iraq to again import barley from Europe, but new livestock operations prevented a revival in exports from the good 1974 harvest. Iraq is currently seeking to import 9,000 tons of corn for broiler enterprises.

Sugar imports leaped from \$35.8 million in 1972 to \$111.9 million in 1973 because of a sharp rise in both volume and prices. Brazil sent over 200,000 tons of sugar to Iraq in both 1973 and 1974. Soviet sugar exports to Iraq ceased after 1972. This caused Iraq to search for new sugar suppliers, and Brazil, Mauritius, India, and Pakistan have become important sources of Iraq's expanding sugar imports.

Iraq is currently seeking to import about 30,000 tons of frozen poultry. While most of the supply will come from the European Community, several U.S. firms have attempted to enter this market. Imports of European frozen poultry, canned beef, and dairy products increased markedly in 1974. Government programs include plans to open new public shops in 1975 for retail distribution of meat and fresh produce.

Agricultural exports increased from \$55 million in 1973 to about \$75 million in 1974 because of higher prices for dates. Wool, tobacco, and licorice are other important farm exports.

Iraq is the world's leading exporter of dried dates, with annual shipments ranging between 200,000 and 220,000 tons and earnings exceeding \$30 million

annually since 1972. The People's Republic of China, India, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and United States are major markets. Iraq exports a wide variety of fruits and vegetables to Kuwait for more than \$5 million annually. U.S. imports of dried dates from Iraq increased from \$1.8 million in 1973 to 2.1 million in 1974 because of higher prices.

The spectacular growth in U.S. agricultural exports to Iraq can be matched in few other markets. The value increased from \$32.7 million in 1972 to a record \$114.8 million in 1974. Now, plans to purchase much larger supplies of U.S. rice and various raw materials needed in development programs promise to make 1975 another

year of surprising gains. U.S. rice exports to Iraq during the first 8 months of fiscal 1975 reached 89,000 tons for \$40 million.

While wheat and rice will probably continue to dominate our agricultural exports to Iraq, considerable diversification can be expected because of that nation's rising petroleum wealth and policies to greatly increase food imports for distribution at subsidized prices.

Expanding soap output in Iraq has spurred the demand for imported tallow. Most of the tallow was imported from Europe in recent years. U.S. exports of tallow to Iraq increased from 2,300 tons in 1973 to 5,600 tons in 1974 for \$2.6 million. (*John B. Parker*)

ISRAEL

In 1974, Israel had a good agricultural year—production was up 7 percent. Wheat output rose slightly, as did that of the other grains. Cotton output was a record. Production of citrus, Israel's major agricultural export, remained about the same as in 1973. Only vegetable production declined, primarily because of planting disruptions during the Yom Kippur War in late 1973.

Employment in agriculture continued to decline. This decline was mostly in wage earners, but, for the first time in 3 years, the number of self-employed farmers was also lower. Agriculture employed only 7 percent of the total labor force as of 1973. As GNP increases, agriculture's share is declining. It was some 5.2 percent in 1974, compared with 6.4 in 1970.

Economically, Israel suffered a severe setback during 1974. Tremendous inflation sent the cost-of-living index up 56 percent from December 1973 to December 1974, and this was accompanied by a huge trade deficit, both in total trade and in agricultural trade. Severe austerity measures were implemented, including a 43-percent devaluation of the Israel pound and restrictions on certain imports.

Agriculture

Production

Israel's agricultural production continued to move ahead, with the indices of agricultural production for 1974 at 181 (1961-65=100), compared with 170 in 1973. Per capita agricultural production was 129, up 4 points from 1973.

Grains: In 1974, Israel's grain output totaled 346,000 tons, up 15 percent from 1973. Wheat production was 262,000 tons, the second largest crop on record. Yields averaged about 40 bushels per acre. The Government—the sole buyer of wheat—was only able to purchase 205,000 tons. It appears that the relatively low price fixed for local wheat caused some farmers to hold larger quantities than usual, and apparently there was

some leakage of wheat—an estimated 30,000 tons—to the Occupied Territories.

Production of barley and sorghums increased in 1974. Barley continued to be planted on marginal land. Sorghum continued to compete with cotton and sugarbeets, and total area is not likely to grow much beyond 9,000 hectares. Only a change in the price relationship in favor of grains will stimulate greater feed grain output.

Wheat imports for 1974 are estimated at 362,000 tons, all from the United States. In 1974, the United States shipped 641,000 tons of sorghum to Israel, plus 192,261 tons of corn.

Consumption of wheat increased sharply in 1973, mostly because of increased requirements during the war. A record 600,000 tons reportedly were consumed; by early 1974, a return to normal consumption was indicated. Likewise, feed grain consumption gained to 960,000 tons in 1973, up 6 percent over 1972. Feed grain consumption is estimated to have reached 1 million tons in 1974.

Cotton: Israel had a record cotton crop in 1974—49,000 tons, up one-third over the previous year. In response to improved profitability, acreage had increased almost 20 percent to 41,000 hectares. Israel imported 1,900 tons of short-staple cotton, which is not produced in adequate quantities domestically. Consumption of cotton for 1972/73 is estimated at 25,600 tons, and for 1973/74 at 22,100 tons.

Citrus: Citrus continues to be the most important agricultural item produced for export. In 1973/74, production remained unchanged at 1.6 million tons. Grapefruit output was a record 389,000 tons, but only 5,000 above the 1972/73 output. Lemon output was down one-fourth because of the biannual cycle of this fruit. Agricultural input prices rose by a staggering 67 percent between April 1973 and August 1974, while at the same time returns from fruits exported remained almost the same. Consequently, citrus producers experienced a considerable loss of income in real terms in 1973/74 following a season in which they had lost 10

percent of their crop to frost. A clamor for Government assistance resulted in increased export incentives in February 1974 and again in July 1974. The second increase came too late for the 1973/74 crop and will apply fully in 1974/75.

Total citrus exports in 1973/74 were 817,000 tons, up 8 percent over the previous season. Orange exports increased slightly, while grapefruit exports declined somewhat. While local fresh sales declined, the amount processed reached a record 739,000 tons, about 45 percent of the crop and 100,000 tons more than the previous year.

Policy

On November 9, 1974, Israel devalued its pound by 43 percent to IL 6.00 per U.S. dollar. Along with this move, a series of fiscal and administrative measures were taken to reduce private disposable income and consumption. Retail prices for all controlled food items were sharply increased. These increases ranged from 300 percent for sugar and almost 200 percent for vegetable fats, to 100 percent for flour and bread and 70 percent for eggs. The smallest increase—17 percent—was for frozen beef.

Feed input prices increased. Prices went up 65 percent for petrol and 140 percent for electricity. Water prices increased by about 150 percent. In addition, fertilizer and agricultural chemical prices increased by at least 25 percent.

Government guaranteed minimum prices for beef and poultry were increased three times during 1974. Guaranteed prices are now well above market levels, implying substantial subsidies. Early in 1974, most feed subsidies were eliminated. As the world market price for feed grains and soybeans—major Israeli imports—went up, new prices for these commodities were fixed by the Government. Prices for subsidized livestock products, as well as soybean oil, were increased accordingly, but consumer prices remained constant. Following the devaluation, consumer prices for these products rose by more than the amount required by the new value of the Israeli pound. After only 1 month, the old subsidies had to be increased again to compensate the farmers for higher input prices.

Following the virtual free and unlimited production of animal products throughout most of 1974, production quotas were reapplied for eggs and poultry as surpluses began to accumulate. As of the devaluation date, imports of a number of processed food items were administratively prohibited for a period of 6 months. The most important items as far as U.S. trade is concerned were dried fruits and nuts.

Negotiations between Israel and the EC in the latter half of 1974 resulted in a draft agreement to be signed in the summer of 1975. The draft foresees a reduction of

European tariffs on Israel's exports to zero within 2½ years. This will affect all agricultural exports, mainly citrus and its products. Israel's tariffs for EC commodities will go down in two stages according to lists which have not yet been published. Israel's tariffs will be reduced to zero within 14 years.

The intrusion of nonfarm jobs continues into farming areas. It is now estimated that 55 percent of the incomes of kibbutzim is derived from nonfarming operations. Also, the number of operators on both Jewish and Arab farms that are earning money outside of farming is increasing.

Foreign Trade

Israel's agricultural imports reached a record \$503 million in 1973, 42 percent of which originated from the United States. This 52-percent increase over 1972 was caused entirely by higher prices. In 1974, it is estimated that imports rose 45 percent to \$730 million.

Agricultural exports reached a value of \$290 million in 1973, up 12 percent from the previous year. In 1974, exports are expected to have increased by 3 percent to \$300 million. Israel's main food exports—citrus and its products—did not enjoy any price increases. The percentage share of agricultural exports in total exports decreased from 24 percent in 1971 to 18.6 percent in 1974.

U.S. agricultural exports to Israel in 1974 were \$257 million, compared with \$194 million the previous year. While quantities changed only marginally, prices jumped substantially so that value of wheat rose from \$43.4 million to \$56.8 million, and grain sorghum from just under \$43 million to \$75 million. A 43-percent quantity increase in corn resulted in a 100-percent increase in value to \$25.6 million. Soybean imports declined by 9 percent in volume, with a value decrease of 8 percent to \$68.2 million. U.S. imports from Israel remained at about \$10 million.

Outlook

The outlook for Israel's overall economic situation is not bright. The defense commitment is large, the trade deficit has increased, foreign reserves have dropped sharply, and input costs for agriculture are rising rapidly without a compensating increase in prices for Israel's agricultural exports. While the volume of agricultural imports in 1975 will be about the same, the value is totally dependent on the world market situation. The devaluation did little if anything to make agricultural exports more profitable at current price levels.

Outlook for 1975 grain production is to date optimistic, because of heavy rains in January and favorable weather continuing into the spring. (*Michael E. Kurtzig*)

In 1974, Jordan's agriculture set a record. Cereal production on the East Bank was almost five times greater than in drought-stricken 1973. Chickpea and vetch production increased markedly, as did the production of major vegetables and fruits. Olive and citrus fruit output rose to unprecedented levels because of higher yields and additional bearing trees.

While the basic agricultural structure of Jordan did not change much last year, 1974 can be termed an important year in reviewing Jordan's agricultural situation and its potential. A symposium held in the spring of 1974 discussed a number of important subjects pertaining to agricultural development, such as wheat, fruit, and vegetable production, agricultural zoning, and resources for irrigation. This conference indicates that agriculture is considered quite important by the upper echelons in the Jordanian Government. The conference also reviewed a number of problems plaguing agriculture, including low productivity, smallness of individual enterprises, insufficiency of capital investment, inadequate price-support mechanisms, and poor utilization of the known natural agricultural resources.

Agriculture

Production

With excellent growing conditions and harvests at record levels in Jordan, the indices of agricultural production rose from 71 in 1973 to 178 in 1974 (1961-65=100). This brought per capita agriculture up to 125, compared with 51 the previous year. With one of the highest rainfalls ever recorded, the 1973/74 rainy season encouraged farmers to increase their area of winter crops. This resulted in wheat production of 267,000 tons, a threefold increase over the disastrous 1973 crop. Barley production was up to 84,000 tons.

The East Bank of Jordan consumes about 280,000 tons of wheat annually. Assuming that production estimates are correct, the East Bank will need to import approximately 185,000 tons by the end of June 1975, for use as seed, feed, and some export disappearance.

The Government of Jordan continues to express great interest in the development of wheat production. It is also contemplating the construction of bulk grain handling and storing facilities, with 30,000 tons of capacity, at Aqaba Port.

Corn continues to be the main feed grain imported by the East Bank. Imports in U.S. fiscal 1974 are estimated at 35,000 tons. This fiscal year, between 35,000 and 40,000 tons will be imported for use in poultry and livestock feeding. Price is the main determinant for the source of corn. And in recent years, Romania and Thailand have been Jordan's principal suppliers.

As a result of excellent moisture conditions, fruit, vegetable, and miscellaneous crops all produced well in 1974.

Policy

There were no significant changes in Jordan's agricultural policy in 1974. A "High Council for Agricultural Production and Development," which would be comprised of top Government officials including the Prime Minister, has reportedly been proposed. The new organization would: (1) establish a suitable price policy for agricultural products, as well as for agricultural inputs, which would guarantee the interests of both the farmer and the consumer; (2) evaluate the material and financial incentives necessary to organize agricultural production; and (3) study and establish the policy to be adopted on food security, storage, and processing of agricultural commodities, particularly the vital and strategic food items.

The construction of a processing plant was completed in 1974 with a capacity of producing 4,000 tons of tomato paste and 600 tons of processed fruits and vegetables annually.

Foreign Trade

Jordan is heavily dependent on imports to meet its food and fiber requirements. U.S. agricultural exports to Jordan decreased by 40 percent in 1974, because of a sharp reduction in wheat and flour shipments. Total export value for 1974 was \$9.1 million, compared with \$15.3 in 1973.

The leading item continued to be wheat—27,000 tons—valued at \$4.4 million, compared with 37,400 tons the previous year. Imports of U.S. rice increased from 222 tons to 5,200 tons with a value of \$2.4 million, and tobacco rose by 113 percent to a value of \$1.1 million.

Jordan's total imports in 1973 amounted to \$35 million, compared with \$31 million in 1972. The United States continued as the main supplier in 1973, accounting for 10 percent. Agricultural products comprised 31 percent of the total value of all imports in 1973, the same percentage as 1972. Agricultural items, however, represented 61 percent of the total value of U.S. products imported into Jordan in 1973, compared with 32 percent in 1972. This increase is explained partly by the sharp demand for U.S. wheat and corn resulting from Jordan's poor harvest in 1973. For the foreseeable future, Jordan will continue to import substantial quantities of grains, live animals and meat, dairy products, eggs, animal and vegetable oil, as well as rice, sugar, coffee, and spices. With the continued expansion of the poultry industry, corn imports will continue strong. In view of the high prices of locally

produced fresh meat and poultry, the Government continues to encourage imports of frozen meat and poultry.

Outlook

As of mid February 1975, an estimated 120,000 hectares of wheat and 50,000 hectares of barley

were seeded. For wheat, this represents only 60 percent of the usual area planted. The decline is attributed to unsatisfactory moisture conditions, especially in the main wheat producing area of Irbid. The lack of rain in January has led to considerable concern over the possibility of another dry spell similar to the 1973 drought. (*Michael E. Kurtzig*)

KUWAIT

Petroleum revenues increased from \$1.9 billion in 1973 to about \$7 billion in 1974, although the volume of crude petroleum exports declined. Fertilizer output exceeded 300,000 nutrient tons in 1974, and fertilizer exports were valued at \$100 million—up from \$55 million in 1973. The People's Republic of China and India were major export markets for Kuwait's fertilizers.

Kuwait's population reached 1 million in 1974 as more skilled immigrants arrived. About 79 percent of the work force now consist of immigrants, mostly from other Arab countries.

Kuwait has been a leader in economic policies designed to maximize the dispersion of petroleum wealth among all citizens. Sales of a wide range of U.S. processed foods to Kuwait are increasing, but Denmark, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom remain more important as suppliers of packaged goods in Kuwait's supermarkets.

Agriculture

Vegetables were grown on about 400 hectares in 1974. Cucumbers and tomatoes were the leading crops. Plantings of cereals on Falikia Island increased but most of the feed supplies for expanding poultry enterprises were imported. Sheep are grazed during the winter on seasonal pastures in areas which become too hot for use by animals in the summer. New groves of dates and citrus have been planted near Jafna.

Foreign Trade

Total exports increased from \$3.8 billion in 1973 to about \$14 billion in 1974, while total imports increased from \$1.05 billion to about \$3 billion. Most of the petroleum exports go to the European Community and Japan.

Agricultural imports increased from \$187 million in 1973 to about \$270 million in 1974. Strong gains in imports of rice, wheat, vegetable oils, meat, and processed foods occurred in 1974. Imports of live animals from Somalia and Ethiopia declined, but imports of meat from Europe boomed.

Imports of Danish frozen poultry in 1974 were almost double the 2,460 tons received in 1973. Total

imports of frozen poultry increased from 7,855 tons in 1973 (\$6.7 million) to about 11,400 tons (\$11 million) in 1974. The People's Republic of China supplied over 2,000 tons in 1973 and again in 1974, Hungary was the third major supplier, and the United States ranked fourth.

Wheat imports totaled 140,000 tons in 1974, with about 99 percent coming from Australia, where the owners of Kuwait's only flour mill have financial interests.

Rice imports in 1974 were more than double the 28,000 tons recorded in 1973. Larger rice imports arrived from Thailand, the PRC, and the United States.

Total U.S. exports to Kuwait increased from \$119.5 million in 1973 to \$208.5 million in 1974, mostly because of larger sales of aircraft, automobiles, cigarettes, and rice.

Kuwait's rising food imports did not reflect any dramatic gains for U.S. products until 1974, when exports rose to \$21.3 million from \$8.7 million in 1973. Rice exports, accounting for most of the gain, increased from 4,000 tons in 1973 to 28,000 tons worth \$13.6 million in 1974.

American snack foods—popcorn, almonds, potato chips, and bakery products—all scored dramatic sales gains in Kuwait in 1974. Also, new American-operated fast food shops specializing in fried chicken resulted in a strong rise in our exports of frozen poultry to Kuwait. A new juice-blending plant also contributed to a marked rise in U.S. sales of concentrated orange juice.

Outlook

U.S. agricultural exports to Kuwait could reach \$45 million in 1975, with further gains for rice and a wide range of processed foods. Further gains in sales of meats and dairy products by the European Community to Kuwait are likely.

Imports of melons and winter vegetables from Saudi Arabia are likely to continue upward at a rapid pace. Kuwait's agricultural imports from Saudi Arabia in 1975 are likely to exceed \$20 million, including \$7 million for melons. (*John B. Parker*)

LEBANON

The service-oriented Lebanese economy showed a 15-percent gain in GNP in 1974, but double-digit inflation continued. The benefits of being an Arab financial center at a time when Arab oil earnings were bountiful, a shipping center, a service center, and a tourist resort were partially offset by the inflation and by continuing deterioration of the local political situation in South Lebanon.

Improvements in the commercial and service sectors had an adverse effect on the agricultural sector because they created new competition for unskilled labor and pushed up service costs and the price of already expensive imported inputs.

Agriculture

Production

Lebanon's index of agricultural production in 1974 was 165 (1961-65=100), compared with 157 in 1973, and the index for per capita production rose from 118 to 120. Indexes of total food production went from 150 to 159 and per capita food production from 112 to 116.

Weather conditions during 1974 were very favorable, permitting good yields on dry farmed crops. Also, there was adequate ground water to supply irrigation during the summer months, when there is insufficient rainfall. The 1974 wheat crop, estimated at 75,000 tons, was about 36 percent above the 1973 crop. The barley crop was up to 8,000 tons. Because farmers chose to switch to better paying crops like onions and potatoes, sugarbeet production fell from 145,000 to 80,000 tons. Most tree crops produced quite well, especially the olives at over 40,000 tons. Apple output, at 174,000 tons, was 14,000 tons above the 1973 level. Increased production of oranges and tangerines—from 202,000 to 220,000 tons—more than offset a drop from 86,000 to 79,000 tons of lemon output. By late 1974, citrus processing operations were reported at normal levels.

In 1974, livestock production made some recovery over a depressed 1973. Good weather improved range conditions, which favored sheep production, but high feed prices tended to stabilize poultry production.

Policy

Lebanon uses a price-support system for agriculture. There were no basic changes in the system in 1974 nor are any expected in 1975.

The Cereals and Sugarbeet Office of the Ministry of Economy and Trade has major programs for wheat and sugarbeets. It also buys sunflowerseed, which is being pushed as a substitute crop for hemp to eliminate the production of hashish. The Tobacco Monopoly purchases the entire local tobacco crop, and the Silk Office encourages silk cocoon production by buying the output and providing mulberry seedlings to expand pasture for the worms.

A new sugar purchase policy, initiated in January 1975, will reduce Government expenditure on subsidizing sugar. During 1974, a National Price Council for supervision and control of prices of basic consumer items was established.

Export and import control is principally for protection of Lebanese products, to curb inflation, and to assure adequate domestic supplies. For example, import bans are imposed on fresh fruit and vegetables during the major domestic marketing season. Imports of flour are subject to a quota system, which had no real effect in 1974 because of high world wheat and flour prices. Flour millers sell their output at a fixed price and when world wheat prices are high, imported wheat is subsidized by the Cereals and Sugarbeet Office.

The 6-year national development plan introduced in 1972 is falling behind schedule, and many projects have not been started. It appears that some of the Government funds are currently being diverted to combat inflation.

In the proposed budget for 1975, the Ministry of Agriculture's appropriation is 69 percent more than in 1974, and a third of it is earmarked for the Green Plan. The Green Plan Office, which is subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture, uses appropriations for land reclamation work and terrace building. In addition, the Green Plan Office has been the implementing agency for a number of development projects supported by the World Food Program. It is also the implementing agency for a 3-year program, sponsored by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to find suitable crops to replace hemp, from which hashish is produced. This program was launched in 1974 with a \$750,000 commitment from the U.N. Fund. Several other Ministries carry out activities that directly benefit the agricultural sector, such as the Ministry of Hydraulic and Electrical Resources, which is in charge of irrigation, and the special Ministry of Economy and Trade office subsidizing specific crops.

Continued urbanization appears to be taking irrigated land out of production as fast or faster than new irrigation projects bring land in for farming. Work started in earlier years continues, but an irrigation project for the southern part of the Beka Valley is still in discussion stage, as Lebanon is soliciting for a World Bank Loan. Presently, about half of the resources of the Green Plan Office are earmarked for irrigation project activity, principally in southern Lebanon.

Foreign Trade

Preliminary official trade summaries for 1973 indicate that total imports were valued at L.L. 3.6 billion (U.S. \$1.4 billion), or 35 percent above the 1972 value because of higher prices. Volume dropped by 17 percent.

The principal agricultural imports were wheat, hides and skins, corn, raw sugar, oilseed meals, dry milk, cheese, lentils, sheep, and coffee. On the export side, 1973 agricultural products amounted to 28 percent of all exports and were only 1 percent above the 1972 total. The main commodities exported were apples, hides and skins, eggs, oranges, tobacco, lentils, feeds, lemons, and orange juice. Together these items accounted for 59 percent of 1973's agricultural exports.

Only fragmentary information about 1974 trade is available, but there are indications that the value of agricultural imports increased. Certain Ministry of Agriculture reports show that during a 6-month period in 1974, some 230,000 sheep, 182,000 goats, 25,000 slaughter cattle, and 261 dairy cows were imported. In the same period, imports of animal products included 3,200 tons of powdered milk, 7,300 tons of frozen meat, 616 tons of beef, 1,300 tons of mutton, and 2,040 tons of frozen fish.

In 1974, the United States exported a record \$70 million worth of agricultural products to Lebanon, with corn, wheat, flour, soybeans, and soybean meal all

showing substantial increases and accounting for 78 percent of the total. Until Lebanon re-export data is published, it is impossible to tell how much of the \$70 million was used for domestic consumption.

Outlook

The year 1975 began with a favorable outlook for Lebanese agriculture. Winter rains were ample, providing adequate moisture for winter seeded wheat and barley, and for recharging the groundwater table. Also, by mid-February there had been no extremely low temperatures in the coastal areas, where some winter vegetables are cultivated and the citrus production is concentrated. The agricultural sector continues to suffer from high costs for inputs and strong competition with other sectors for labor. The overall economy suffers from world inflation, but this is to an extent offset by Lebanon's unique position as a service and financial center that is favored by the rapid increase in Arab oil revenues. (*H. Charles Treagle*)

OMAN

Oman plans to become the major surplus food producer of the Arabian Peninsula. Projects underway with U.S. firms are expected to boost the fish catch to over 100,000 tons annually. Other firms have contracts to greatly expand agricultural output in newly irrigated areas.

Extraction of petroleum from wells on the edge of the Rub-al-Khali desert totaled about 110 million barrels in 1974—down from 121 million barrels in 1970. But higher prices caused petroleum exports to increase from about \$200 million in 1973 to about \$800 million in 1974. However, Oman's ambitious development plans involve larger expenditures than the current rate of petroleum income. American firms are operating various businesses in Oman, including a new international hotel.

Agriculture

New irrigation projects helped boost the output of sorghum and millet in Dhofar to over 40,000 tons. About 3,000 tons of wheat were harvested in highland areas in 1974. New orchards of dates, mangoes, and citrus have been planted along the Batinah coast, where about one-third of Oman's 800,000 people live. New vineyards are being planted on some of the terraced slopes of the mountains that rise to a height of 9,727 feet.

Fruit production in 1974 included about 50,000 tons of dates, 9,000 tons of bananas, 5,000 tons of grapes,

and 2,000 tons each of mangoes, limes, and oranges. About 25,000 tons of tomatoes and 7,000 tons of vegetables were harvested. Farmers produced about 125,000 tons of alfalfa and lucerne for feeding livestock.

Livestock find grazing during the winter but must be fed during the hot dry summer. In 1974, Omani farmers owned about 120,000 goats, 50,000 cattle, 30,000 sheep, 22,000 donkeys, and 5,000 camels.

Foreign Trade

Total imports more than doubled in 1974, reaching \$394 million. The United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom are major suppliers of Oman's imports. U.S. exports to Oman increased from \$9.1 million in 1973 to \$36.5 million in 1974, while our imports from Oman fell from \$24.0 million to \$20.5 million.

Oman's agricultural imports reached \$58 million in 1974, including large imports of rice from Singapore and Pakistan. Imports of Danish and Dutch frozen poultry also increased markedly. Australian exports of processed foods also scored sharp gains.

Rice was the leading food import item in 1974, when about 29,000 tons (\$10.7 million) were imported. Reexports of Chinese and Thai rice by merchants in Singapore to merchants in Muscat were made at lower prices than those quoted by U.S. firms. U.S. rice exports to Oman fell from 3,040 tons (\$1.3 million) in 1973 to only 72 tons (\$29,000) in 1974. Oman is a traditional

market for over 5,000 tons of basmati rice from Pakistan and India annually.

The Netherlands supplied 61 percent of Oman's imports of dairy products, valued at \$4.9 million in 1974. Many European processed foods were received from wholesale merchants in Dubai in 1974.

U.S. agricultural exports to Oman declined from \$1.4 million in 1973 to \$312,000 in 1974. However, shipments of products other than rice increased from \$61,000 to \$283,000. Exports of beverage base ingredients valued at \$79,000 went to a new bottling plant for soft drinks. Larger U.S. exports of canned

vegetables, meat, cooking oil, and seeds also occurred in 1974.

Outlook

A sudden increase in the demand for imported processed foods will occur as new supermarkets and international hotels open up in 1975. A growing number of foreign technicians will be seeking European and American processed food while they are stationed in Oman. Much larger imports of rice, coarse grains, and seeds are also likely in 1975. (*John B. Parker*)

QATAR

Qatar's petroleum revenues increased from \$385 million in 1973 to about \$1.8 billion in 1974—an average of \$10,000 for each of its 180,000 residents. New industries and increased trade and banking activities are also causing Qatar to have a flourishing economy. A new flour mill produced 11,500 tons of flour in 1974.

Agriculture

Vegetable production increased from 1,708 tons in 1960 to 21,500 tons in 1971, but it remained below 20,000 annually during 1972-74. The area planted to vegetables has fallen below the peak of 1,100 hectares recorded in 1971, mostly because laborers are finding higher paying jobs in industry and commerce. Plantings of feed grains, mostly sorghum, also reached a peak of 5,230 hectares in 1971 and fell to lower levels in following years.

Foreign Trade

Petroleum accounts for over 98 percent of all exports. Fertilizer, shrimp, and soft drinks are also

exported. Total exports increased from about \$390 million in 1973 to about \$1.85 billion in 1974. The Netherlands and the United Kingdom account for about half of Qatar's exports. Shipments to the United States reached \$65 million in 1974.

Total imports rose from \$64 million in 1970 to \$190 million in 1973 and approximated \$400 million in 1974, including about \$37 million for agricultural commodities.

U.S. agricultural exports to Qatar quadrupled in 1974—reaching 1.6 million. Rice exports reached 5,800 tons for a value of \$1 million. Thailand and Pakistan also sent more rice to Qatar. Total rice imports exceeded 20,000 tons in 1974. Wheat imports, mostly from Australia, also exceeded 20,000 tons in 1974.

Outlook

Imports of agricultural commodities are likely to continue rising at a rapid pace. U.S. agricultural exports to Qatar should reach \$3 million in 1975. (*John B. Parker*)

SAUDI ARABIA

Higher petroleum prices pushed Saudi Arabia's petroleum revenues to almost \$20 billion in 1974—more than quadruple the 1973 level. This caused a tremendous economic boom.

Many development projects were approved or considered which will affect the future for Saudi agriculture and trade. A Japanese firm was awarded a contract to study the agricultural potential of southwestern Saudi Arabia, where rainfall ranges between 11 and 16 inches annually. A large new port is planned at Jubail, about 100 miles north of Dhahran. Three new flour mills and a large feed mill are under construction. Development plans under consideration for implementation by 1980 will cost over \$60 billion. The major bottlenecks to the use of gigantic capital inflows for development are shortages of skilled manpower and water.

The number of immigrants in the labor force increased sharply in 1974, particularly from Yemen. Some demographers indicate that the present population of 6.2 million already contains 1 million foreign laborers. New programs providing payments for adults to attend school are expected to enable more rural residents to begin working for salaries.

The gross domestic product increased from \$10.7 billion in 1973 to an estimated \$29.7 billion in 1974. About 45 percent of the people were engaged in agriculture in 1974, although it accounted for less than 3 percent of the petroleum-dominated GDP.

Agriculture

Saudi Arabia covers an area about the size of the United States east of the Mississippi without Florida, but

the area of arable cropland is about the size of Delaware. Irrigation equipment is used to take water from more than 100 feet below the earth's surface for use in growing vegetable crops. Farmers receive many subsidies and Government benefits. Half of the cost of fertilizer is paid by the Government. Subsidies on tractors range from 25 percent for an individual farmer to 45 percent for a cooperative. Irrigation water and pesticides are usually provided free.

A marked shift from wheat to vegetables has occurred in irrigated areas of central Saudi Arabia. Wheat yields have increased because of greater use of high-yielding varieties and fertilizer. Wheat production increased from an estimated 88,000 tons in 1973, when dry weather limited output in the Asir Highlands, to about 120,000 tons in 1974. Estimates for the 1975 wheat harvest approximate 150,000 tons.

Dramatic gains have occurred in production of sorghum and millet. Sorghum production in 1974/75 has been estimated at 155,000 tons—down from the 1973/74 output of about 175,000 tons. Millet production for 1974/75 has been estimated at 235,000 tons. Barley production ranges from 18,000 to 30,000 tons annually.

Saudi farmers harvest about 600,000 to 700,000 tons of alfalfa annually for hay, and their animals utilize about 2 million tons in pastures.

Over 100,000 hectares of land are used for seasonal grazing. The livestock population contains about 4.2 million sheep and goats, 500,000 camels, and 300,000 cattle. Donkey numbers declined to less than 1 million in 1974 because of greater use of tractors and trucks in rural areas.

During the hot, dry summer, most of the animals come into oasis areas, where their owners provide food for them. Alfalfa, wheat straw, sorghum, and millet are the major animal feeds. Pumpkins, squash, and, occasionally, watermelons are also fed to animals in the summer in Al Qasim amirate (province).

Watermelon production increased markedly from about 585,000 tons in 1967 to 1.36 million tons in 1974. Most of the melons are grown in irrigated areas in central Saudi Arabia. The area planted approximates 30,000 hectares, but two crops can be grown in one year during the hot weather from May to October. Many farmers earn over \$3,000 per hectare from growing watermelon. Production of other melons increased from 88,000 tons in 1971 to about 140,000 tons in 1974.

Eggplant, cucumbers, and tomatoes are popular vegetables grown during the summer in central Saudi Arabia. The mild winter in some areas also allows farmers to grow these crops during the winter. Al Qasim amirate, the leading watermelon producer, is also the major producer of eggplant, onions, and pumpkins. Mecca amirate is the leading center for production of tomatoes and squash.

Production of tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, lettuce, and various salad vegetables has increased rapidly near the three major metropolitan centers—Jidda, Riyadh, and

the petroleum center around Dhahran, where ARAMCO contributed to agriculture by introducing improved varieties.

Saudi Arabia is the world's fourth largest producer of dates, following Iraq, Egypt, and Iran. Output of dates increased from 252,000 tons in 1970 to about 265,000 tons in 1973. New plantings of dates, particularly in the east, have helped to offset reduced output in some of the smaller oases between Riyadh and Taif. Bedouins often receive the entire output of dates from new orchards during the first 5 years of growth, if they irrigate and care for the trees. New plantings of dates, mangoes, and citrus trees are being used to landscape suburban areas of growing cities.

New orange groves have been planted in the last decade between Dhahran and Kuwait, near Riyadh, and along the Red Sea near Jidda. New banana groves have been planted in oases along the Red Sea. Grapes thrive in irrigated valleys of the northern part of the Asir Highlands and in some oases north of Riyadh. Pomegranates, almonds, and peaches are grown by some farmers in oases from Mecca to Tobuk. Most of Saudi Arabia's apples, plums, and apricots are grown in this area near the Jordanian border.

New poultry enterprises now produce about 8 million frozen chickens and about 70 percent of the market supply of eggs annually.

Foreign Trade

Saudi Arabia's total exports increased from about \$9.3 billion in 1973 to about \$30 billion in 1974. Greater ownership by Saudi Arabia in ARAMCO helped petroleum revenues collected by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency to rise from \$5 billion in 1973 to about \$20 billion in 1974. Exports of crude petroleum increased from about 2 billion barrels in 1972 to almost 3 billion barrels in 1974. Saudi Arabia is the world's largest petroleum exporter.

Total imports increased from about \$2 billion in 1973 to about \$5 billion in 1974. The European Community, the United States, Japan, Spain, and South Korea were Saudi Arabia's major trading partners in 1974. U.S. imports from Saudi Arabia increased from \$515 million in 1973 to \$1,671 million in 1974, while our exports to Saudi Arabia increased from \$442 million to \$835 million.

Saudi Arabia's agricultural imports increased from about \$380 million in 1973 to about \$570 million in 1974. Some of the notable gains included: frozen poultry and dairy products from the European Community, wheat from Australia, rice from Pakistan and the United States, and wheat flour from the United States. Australian exports of wheat to Saudi Arabia increased from 37,500 tons in 1973 to 121,000 tons in 1974. The United States sent 35,000 tons of wheat to Saudi Arabia in 1973, but none in 1974.

Agricultural exports were worth more than \$50 million in 1974. Exports of melons, winter vegetables,

and dates to Kuwait, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates have increased in recent years. Exports of melons to Iraq and Lebanon have also become significant.

U.S. agricultural exports to Saudi Arabia reached a record \$110 million in 1974—up from \$65.5 million in 1973 and \$33 million annually during 1960-72. Rice shipments rose from 70,500 tons (\$32 million) in 1973 to 90,200 tons (\$55 million) in 1974. Our shipments of wheat flour to Saudi Arabia increased from 98,000 tons (\$15 million) in 1973 to 144,000 tons (\$37 million) in 1974. U.S. exports of various processed foods to Saudi Arabia more than doubled between 1973 and 1974 and included bologna, dry milk, nut preparations, raisins,

fruit juices, canned peaches, fruit cocktail, preserved vegetables, prepared animal feeds, and cheese.

Outlook

U.S. agricultural exports to Saudi Arabia in 1975 are likely to reach \$150 million because of larger sales of rice, wheat flour, and processed foods. New supermarkets and a great increase in use of household refrigerators have bolstered the demand for imported processed foods and locally grown vegetables. (*John B. Parker*)

SYRIA

Financial assistance from Saudi Arabia, the United States, and Abu Dhabi to Syria increased sharply in 1974. The World Bank granted Syria a loan of \$73 million in March 1974 for developing the Balikh basin with irrigation water from the Euphrates Dam. A \$100-million grant from Saudi Arabia and \$20 million from Abu Dhabi provided foreign exchange for larger imports in 1975. Therefore, Syria may be in the market for a considerable amount of U.S. farm machinery for new projects.

About half of Syria's labor force is still employed in agriculture, but the number of salaried employees in public firms is increasing rapidly. Many new factories to produce processed foods and various consumer products have been built with the help of foreign technicians, particularly East Europeans.

Two new cotton yarn mills, at Reirezzon and Idlik, are scheduled to open this year, with a combined weaving capacity of 100,000 bales annually. The fertilizer factory at Homs is operating far below capacity. Syria has ample supplies of phosphate rock and it has become an important export.

Agriculture

The index of total agricultural production rose from 79 in 1973 to 106 in 1974, and, on a per capita basis, from 57 to 74 (1961-65=100). Per capita food production rose from 50 to 80. Ample rains this past winter should result in a good wheat harvest in the summer of 1975—probably at about the 1974 level of 1 million tons because of a dry period during March and early April. Barley production is currently estimated at 500,000 tons, also unchanged from 1974.

About 86 percent of the cotton fields are irrigated. Cotton production declined from 156,000 tons in 1973 to about 142,000 tons in 1974 because of a shift to more profitable crops (vegetables) and problems in distributing irrigation water. Sugarbeet production fell from a record 249,000 tons in 1972 to an estimated 130,000 tons in 1974, causing large raw sugar imports from Latin America.

New orchards have allowed production of apples to more than double since 1970. Grape production has remained steady at about 200,000 tons annually, except in 1973, when only 147,000 tons were harvested.

Foreign Trade

Higher petroleum prices caused Syria's total exports in 1974 to reach \$793 million—more than double the \$322 million recorded in 1973. Deliveries of cotton at high prices in early 1974 also contributed to the rise. Since most of the crude petroleum used for the refinery at Homs was imported, the value of imports also increased sharply to \$1.24 billion in 1974—up from \$563 million in 1973. Syria has some crude petroleum from domestic sources, and exports from wells near the Iraqi border were estimated to exceed \$100 million in 1974.

Syria's 1974 agricultural imports were almost double the \$124 million worth imported in 1973. Higher prices for imported sugar, rice, and wheat accounted for most of the increase.

Following the bumper 1972 harvest, Syria was able to export over 200,000 tons of wheat and imports were reduced to 50,000 tons in 1972/73. But the downfall in wheat production in 1973, followed by another mediocre crop in 1974, sent Syria back into the world market for larger wheat purchases. Syria's wheat and wheat equivalent of flour imports in 1974/75 are expected to approximate 300,000 tons, with about half of the supply coming from the United States. This will still be below the peak recorded in 1971, when Syria imported 619,800 tons of wheat and 92,826 tons of flour.

During the past 5 years, Syria has imported between 40,000 and 56,000 tons of rice annually. Egypt and the People's Republic of China have been the major suppliers. The United States has been a residual supplier.

Cuba supplies most of Syria's sugar imports, but the USSR was also an important supplier during 1969-71. Imports of dairy products and frozen poultry from the European Community and Eastern Europe are rising.

Syria has become a larger cash customer for tobacco recently. Imported American cigarettes are popular in Syria. The increasing demand for American blends of cigarettes have caused a marked rise in purchases of U.S. tobacco. A two-way trade flow exists. Oriental tobacco is Syria's leading agricultural export to the United States. U.S. exports of tobacco to Syria increased from \$1.3 million in 1973 to \$7.0 million in 1974.

Our exports of vegetable seeds to Syria rose from 20 tons in 1973 to 49 tons in 1974 for \$187,000.

In 1974, U.S. agricultural exports to Syria amounted to \$7.4 million, up from \$1.6 million in 1973. In 1975, they are expected to be dramatically higher. During the first nine months of fiscal 1975 the value reached \$28

million. Larger sales of wheat, rice, feed grains, soybean products, and tobacco are anticipated.

Outlook

Improvements in Syria's foreign trade position and average prospects for wheat and barley production this summer should allow economic growth to exceed 7 percent in 1975. Total agricultural imports are expected to reach \$400 million in 1975—more than double the value for agricultural exports. New textile facilities and a smaller 1974 cotton harvest will mean smaller cotton exports in 1975. (*John B. Parker*)

TURKEY

Turkey's agriculture continued to improve in 1974, increasing more than 6 percent. Despite a disappointing wheat crop, total grain output was up by 5 percent. Production of tobacco was up 29 percent, and cotton output was up 16 percent. An "on" year in the production cycle for olives almost doubled last year's output.

GNP growth is estimated at 7.5 percent in 1974. Industrial production, planned at 11.2 percent per annum, grew only 8.5 percent because of the credit squeeze and general political instability during 1974.

Remittances from Turkish workers in Europe were up 20 percent to \$1.4 billion in 1974. While agricultural exports increased slightly, agricultural imports were up sharply, primarily because of the huge wheat imports necessitated by a lower domestic output.

Agriculture

Production

The general level of 1974 agricultural production was up. The index for total production stands at 132 (1961-65=100), compared with last year's 125. More importantly, per capita agricultural production stands at 101, up 3 percent.

Grain: Final estimates put the 1974 wheat crop at 8.3 million tons—up 4 percent from 1973. Crops were very good in Thrace, in the southeast, and in the coastal regions, but disappointing in the main producing areas around Konya and Ankara. As a result, 1974 wheat production was almost 7 percent below the average of the last 5 years. Contracts for wheat imports were estimated at 1.5 million tons, of which 1.0 million tons were from the United States. In 1974, the U.S. exported 504,000 tons of wheat to Turkey, compared with 147,000 tons the previous year.

Production of barley, Turkey's main feed grain, totaled 3.3 million tons in 1974, up 13 percent from 1973 but still some 250,000 tons below the average for 1969-73.

Corn production continued to increase in 1974, with the largest production to date of 1.15 million tons.

Rice production declined slightly, despite higher local prices, which encouraged farmers to plant more. In 1973, Turkey imported 62,520 tons of rice of which 18,400 tons were from the United States. Rice imports amounted to 11,185 tons in 1974, but none was from the United States.

Cotton: Cotton production totaled 598,000 tons in 1974, up 16 percent, with area up about 24 percent. While production was a record high, marketing and, in particular, export of this year's cotton harvest pose a significant problem both for the producers and the Turkish Government.

Low international cotton prices, and the bad experience of 1973's high pricing policy, led the Government to be cautious in its price-support programs. As a result, the Government gave a support price of TL 8 per kilogram advance while producers wanted a support price of at least TL 10 (TL 14=\$1). Cooperatives were not equipped to purchase and store the entire crop. Some farmers had to wait in long lines to try and sell to cooperatives or to sell to private gins at lower prices. Turkey will undoubtedly end up this marketing year with substantial surpluses. As a consequence, the area planted to cotton may be down by about one-fifth.

Input prices have increased although the Government acted to reduce fertilizer prices by significant amounts in April 1975.

Cotton exports for 1974 are tentatively estimated at \$237 million, down 23 percent from the previous year. Cotton is still the largest single export for Turkey, but its place could easily be further eroded in 1975.

Tobacco: Tobacco production was up 29 percent in 1974 to 192,200 tons. The marketing of Turkish tobacco in 1974 (1973 crop) went very well. World market prices were favorable, and the entire crop was disposed of by the Tobacco Monopoly and private merchants. Demand for Turkish tobacco is still growing. Foreign buyers have tentatively increased their orders. In

1974, the value of tobacco exports is estimated at \$204 million, up 53 percent over 1973.

Other crops: Production of olives reached 810,000 tons in 1974, more than double 1973's output. Olive oil output is estimated at 135,000 tons. Domestic consumption of vegetable oils is increasing, and shortages of seed oils and margarine are forcing consumers to use olive oil that is readily available. This situation may result in greater utilization of olive oil until adequate stocks of less expensive seed oils become available.

Production of sugarbeets was up 17 percent in 1974 to 5.7 million tons, about equal to the area expansion. Production of sugar will be about 767,000 tons, up 15 percent over last year. This will necessitate imports of about 100,000 tons to meet requirements in 1975.

Production of filberts, Turkey's third largest export, was 220,000 tons, down about 8 percent. Filbert exports totaled \$173 million in 1974, up 42 percent from 1973.

Policy

Prices of most agricultural commodities for which price-support policies are implemented were increased considerably during 1974. However, Government subsidies on fertilizers were reduced to minimum levels.

Support prices for grains were announced at the end of May, just before the harvest began. The new prices represented an increase of 71-84 percent over 1973's level. The selling price of bread was, however, kept at the same price. As a result of this two-price system, a heavy financial burden is on the Soil Products Office. A continued strain is the difference in the domestic selling price of wheat and the international price.

Foreign Trade

Turkey's agricultural exports for 1974 are estimated at \$900 million, up 3 percent over 1973. Agriculture's share of total exports has been declining—it was 70 percent in 1971 and 58 percent in 1974—but despite a reduction in volume in 1974, higher prices helped agriculture's share stay ahead of industry's share.

Cotton continued to be the leading agricultural export, followed by tobacco. Filbert exports continued strong. These three commodities comprise two-thirds of the value of total agricultural exports.

Agricultural imports in 1974 totaled \$330 million, with wheat accounting for \$207 million. In 1973, Turkey imported just under \$2 million worth of wheat. In addition, sugar imports were \$64.6 million in 1974, the first imports in many years. Other major imports were wool, \$17.2 million, and vegetable oil, \$12.8 million.

Trade with the United States

Total U.S. agricultural exports to Turkey for 1974 were \$101 million, compared with \$39.2 million the previous year. The major items were wheat and flour, \$93.5 million; soybean oil, \$2.5 million; and tallow, \$2.4 million.

U.S. agricultural imports from Turkey in 1974 were \$83 million, down 2 percent from the previous year. Major items continued to be tobacco at \$63.5 million, filberts at \$5.4 million, and pistachios at \$2.5 million.

Outlook

Larger agricultural import needs and the very high prices for those imports will continue to increase Turkey's trade deficit in 1975.

To date, soil and weather conditions have been very favorable. A substantial expansion in wheat area should see a much higher wheat crop in 1975. Cotton area is expected to be down at least one-fifth, with consequent lower production. Substantial price increases in pesticides and the impact of overall inflation will push farm costs even higher and may further emaciate Turkey's competitive position for most agricultural commodities.

On the import side, Turkey will likely need to import some wheat. Turkish exports will be down both in volume and value from 1974. (*Michael E. Kurtzig*)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Abu Dhabi's spectacular petroleum wealth has helped to quickly turn the United Arab Emirates into a rich new nation. Abu Dhabi's petroleum revenues jumped from \$900 million in 1973 to about \$4 billion in 1974. Over 70 percent of the labor force consists of immigrants.

In 1971, seven Emirates, once called the Trucial States, became an independent nation—the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The country has only 335,000 inhabitants. Abu Dhabi, with an area about the size of West Virginia, has petroleum reserves equal to those of Libya. Abu Dhabi has only 100,000 people—including

80,000 immigrants—and the world's highest per capita GNP, now exceeding \$10,000. Dubai, about the size of Delaware, has some petroleum, but trade with neighboring countries in goods and food has been its major economic activity. Abu Dhabi plans to build a new petroleum refinery, steel mill, and factories to manufacture fertilizer, cement, bread, wheat flour, and soft drinks.

Abu Dhabi provided over \$400 million in economic assistance to developing countries in 1974, and the value is expected to double in 1975. It was a major source of foreign aid for Syria, Yemen Arab Republic, Sudan,

Jordan, and Bangladesh. Abu Dhabi is scheduled to send 2 million tons of crude petroleum to India in 1975, mostly in exchange for products and services.

Agriculture

Large imports of irrigation equipment and fertilizer have been made in the recent year. Some animal waste from livestock feedlots in the United States was imported to build up the topsoil in some newly irrigated areas. The University of Arizona provides technical assistance for the Arid Lands Research Center in Abu Dhabi.

Foreign technicians have developed over 500 acres of new irrigated land in Sharjah, and new date orchards have been planted in Ras al-Khaimah. The Government has financed expansion in the irrigated area around the Buraimi Oasis at al-Ain and a unique agricultural project with modern greenhouses on Sadiyah Island near the city of Abu Dhabi. Vegetable production has more than tripled since 1970. Estimates for crop production in 1974 include 75,000 tons for vegetables, 22,000 tons for dates, and 30,000 tons for sorghum and millet. About 7,000 tons of oranges and lemons were also harvested in UAE last year. Most of the tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, and eggplant sold in UAE are produced locally.

Foreign Trade

Total imports by UAE increased from about \$780 million in 1973 to almost \$2 billion in 1974. Most imports enter UAE through Dubai and Abu Dhabi ports or by land from Saudi Arabia and Oman. Imports into Dubai in 1974 were almost double the \$491 million recorded in 1973. The port of Abu Dhabi recorded imports valued at over \$500 million in 1974—up from \$214 million in 1973. A large part of the food imports arrive at the modern airports of Abu Dhabi and Dubai, particularly dairy products, meat, and processed foods. Most of the rice, wheat flour, and feed grains now enter the modern port at Dubai.

Agricultural imports by UAE increased from about \$100 million in 1973 to about \$155 million in 1974. Higher prices and extra food needed for new immigrants accounted for much of the increase.

Australia sends over 20,000 tons of wheat flour to UAE annually. The People's Republic of China, Thailand, and Pakistan were the major suppliers of the 90,000 tons of rice imported in 1974. Seasonal imports of melons from Saudi Arabia and dates from Oman are rising.

Total U.S. imports from UAE increased from \$67 million in 1973 to \$365 million in 1974. U.S. exports to Abu Dhabi increased from \$121 million in 1973 to \$230 million in 1974, including large sales of automobiles, petroleum extracting equipment, and cigarettes.

U.S. agricultural exports to UAE increased from \$3.6 million in 1973 to \$6.1 million in 1974, with the value for wheat flour rising from \$388,000 to \$1.1 million. Our sales of rice to UAE declined from 2,678 tons (\$1.1 million) in 1973 to 796 tons (\$464,000) in 1974. The value for a long list of U.S. food items to UAE in 1974 was more than double the 1973 level, including: vegetable oil, chicken parts, canned sausage, powdered cream, macaroni, bakery products, fruit juices, canned peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail.

Sales of U.S. snack foods scored dramatic gains in 1974. Some examples of the value of U.S. exports to UAE in 1973 and 1974 include (in thousands of dollars): mixed nuts, 25 to 88; peanuts, 8 to 27; chocolates, 6 to 14; meat sauces, 49 to 71; peanut butter, 17 to 36; and canned meat, 40 to 96.

Outlook

Further expansion in grocery marketing facilities in a country where per capita income exceeds \$10,000 will boost the demand for imported food. Striking gains in sales of Danish and Dutch frozen poultry and dairy products in 1974 are likely to be followed by further gains in 1975. Rice imports by UAE are expected to reach 125,000 tons in 1975, partly for storage in new modern warehouses at Dubai.

U.S. agricultural exports to UAE should rise. Larger sales of U.S. wheat flour should occur, but most of the increase will come from larger sales for a wide range of processed foods. (*John B. Parker*)

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

[Yemen (San'a)]

Saudi Arabia's huge petroleum revenue caused welcome gains in Yemen's per capita income. Over 500,000 laborers from Yemen work in Saudi Arabia, and a large part of their earnings are used to support families remaining at home. Plans for constructing new factories and commercial cattle feedlots in Yemen with investments from Saudi Arabia have provided additional reasons for optimism about Yemen's economy. Poor crops in 1974 hampered economic growth. Yet, the

money supply in mid-1974 was about 30 percent above a year earlier because of higher wages for Yemeni workers in Saudi Arabia.

Agriculture

Drought reduced the production of sorghum and millet from about 1 million tons in 1973 to an estimated 650,000 tons in 1974, when the area planted in these

two crops declined from 1.2 million hectares to 900,000 hectares. Wheat production remained below 50,000 tons. About 60,000 tons of pulses and 70,000 tons of potatoes were produced in 1974.

Expansion continued at a rapid rate in production of fruits and vegetables, partly for export in small lots to Saudi Arabia. Vegetable production in 1974/75 will be almost double the 100,000 tons harvested in 1970/71. Tomatoes, green beans, squash, and melons are becoming more important as a part of the village diet. Grape production increased from 10,000 tons in 1969 to 35,000 tons in 1973, because the area planted in vineyards increased from 4,000 to 7,500 hectares. A project with the U.S. Agency for International Development involves planting new orchards of oranges, lemons, mangos, papaya, and bananas in northwestern Yemen.

Cotton production increased from 1,919 tons in 1969/70 to 18,500 tons in 1972/73. Production in 1974/75 should exceed 20,000 tons. Tobacco production is also expanding, and a crop of over 5,000 tons is likely in 1974/75. New programs to use more fertilizer and plant young trees have revived coffee production.

Foreign Trade

Yemen's total imports soared in 1974 to almost \$260 million, while exports remained below \$25 million. This was markedly higher than imports of \$158 million in 1973 and exports of \$9 million. Earnings of over 500,000 Yemeni laborers in Saudi Arabia provide most of the country's foreign exchange.

Cotton, coffee, sheep skins, and vegetables have accounted for most of Yemen's exports in recent years. The USSR and Japan are leading markets for Yemen's coffee. U.S. agricultural imports from Yemen totaled \$216,000 in 1974, including \$117,000 for sheep skins. U.S. imports of coffee from Yemen were valued at \$61,000 in 1973 but no purchases of coffee from Hodeida or Mocha, the historical ports of Yemen, were reported in 1974.

Yemen's agricultural imports doubled in value in 1974, almost reaching \$90 million. European exporters

of wheat flour and dry milk have found a thriving market in Yemen. Yemen's imports of wheat increased to over 100,000 tons and wheat flour imports approximated 50,000 tons in 1974.

The United States sent 16,000 tons of wheat for \$3 million to Yemen in 1974—down from 40,000 tons in 1973 for \$4.6 million. Larger arrivals of wheat from Europe and Australia offset the decline in arrivals from the United States.

U.S. rice exports to Yemen increased from 300 tons in 1973 to 4,240 tons in 1974 for \$2.3 million. Imports of Thai rice increased even more, surpassing 20,000 tons in 1974. Total rice imports approximated 35,000 tons in 1974, including supplies from People's Republic of China, Pakistan, and some transit shipments through Aden.

Imports of cottonseed oil increased in 1974, including 660 tons from the United States valued at \$502,000. Imports of coarse grains and live animals from Sudan and Somalia continued in 1974, but at lower levels than recorded in some earlier years.

U.S. agricultural exports to Yemen Arab Republic increased from \$5.6 million in 1973 to \$6.2 million in 1974, with wheat and rice accounting for 85 percent of the total. One new item on the list in 1974 was tomato puree valued at \$43,000.

Outlook

New loans, investments, and invisible transfers of funds from Saudi Arabia will allow Yemen to afford larger imports of food and agricultural inputs in 1975. Larger imports of wheat, rice, cottonseed oil, and dairy products are likely. When commercial cattle and sheep feedlots become more important, imports of corn, sorghum, and prepared feeds are likely. Imports of processed food will rise for the growing number of foreign technicians working in Yemen in connection with the construction of new factories, roads, and port facilities.

U.S. agricultural exports to Yemen could reach \$15 million in 1975, including over 40,000 tons of wheat and 8,000 tons of rice. (*John B. Parker*)

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

[Yemen (Aden)]

Reopening of the Suez Canal should cause a rebound in economic activity for the port of Aden, capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Since the Suez Canal closed in 1967, the new country has experienced severe recession in all years except 1970 and 1974. In 1970, a minor recovery occurred because of expansion of the Aden petroleum refinery and a bumper cotton crop. A marked increase in foreign loans and technical help from Arab countries and Eastern Europe caused economic activity to rise in 1974. Aden is still an

important distribution center for imported consumer goods for customers in Yemen Arab Republic and Somalia.

Agriculture

Greater use of improved varieties and fertilizer should cause output of sorghum and millet to reach 95,000 tons in 1974/75, compared with 75,200 tons in 1972/73 and 57,000 tons in 1970/71. This is the major food crop in

rural areas. The area planted in sorghum and millet increased from 90,000 acres in 1970/71 to 117,000 acres in 1972/73.

Farmers planted about one-third less wheat in 1974/75 than they did during 1968/69, when production reached 21,000 tons. Wheat production this season will be only about half that. Barley production averages about 2,000 tons annually.

Cotton production has averaged about 12,000 tons annually in the last 6 years, although output reached a record 19,500 tons in 1968/69. The area planted in cotton has remained below 13,000 hectares in recent years, compared with 20,000 hectares in 1968/69. Most of the cotton is produced in the Abyan irrigation scheme, where sugarcane, sorghum, and vegetables have become popular crops.

Foreign Trade

Total exports increased from \$118.5 million in 1970 to about \$370 million in 1974, mostly because of higher prices for petroleum products. Exports of fish have been on an upward trend since 1970. Cotton, cottonseed, and coffee are other significant exports.

Total imports fell from \$200 million in 1970 to less than \$170 million annually in 1971 and 1972. Imports

in 1974 were about double the 1972 value because of higher prices for imported crude petroleum and larger food imports.

Food imports declined from \$49 million in 1970 to less than \$40 million in 1972, but the value for 1974 is estimated at \$85 million. Rice, wheat flour, live sheep, sugar, and tea are the major agricultural imports.

U.S. agricultural exports to Yemen (Aden) increased from \$2.1 million in 1973 to \$8.6 million in 1974. Our exports of wheat to the port of Aden increased from 11,400 tons in 1973 for \$1.9 million to 50,000 tons for \$8.5 million in 1974. Tomato juice and vegetable seeds were also exported to Aden last year.

U.S. agricultural imports from Aden exceeded \$200,000 in 1974, consisting of animal hides and coffee.

Outlook

U.S. exports of wheat to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are expected to remain strong in 1974. Reopening the Suez Canal could lead to considerable exports of our processed foods to merchants in Aden specializing in sales for crewmen of ships stopping there. New loans and financial aid from Iraq will provide more foreign exchange for food imports. (*John B. Parker*)

Table 1--West Asia and Africa: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by country, 1970-74

(1961-65 = 100)											
Region and country	Total					1/	Per capita				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
West Asia:											
Cyprus.....	125	166	156	146	176		116	152	141	131	156
Iran.....	130	121	134	141	143		106	95	102	104	102
Iraq.....	116	102	129	107	135		93	79	96	77	94
Israel.....	138	156	171	170	181		111	122	130	125	129
Jordan.....	69	108	132	71	178		55	83	98	51	125
Lebanon.....	120	158	163	157	165		98	126	127	118	120
Syria.....	87	93	140	79	106		69	72	104	57	74
Turkey.....	124	138	137	125	132		104	113	110	98	101
Total West Asia.....	124	131	138	128	138		102	105	107	97	101
Africa:											
Algeria.....	105	98	112	92	82		86	77	85	68	58
Angola.....	116	117	119	116	111		103	101	101	96	90
Burundi.....	128	135	132	130	107		110	114	109	105	84
Cameroon.....	117	129	128	122	128		101	109	106	99	102
Dahomey.....	114	112	113	116	119		96	92	91	91	91
Egypt.....	113	117	118	119	121		96	97	96	95	94
Ethiopia.....	117	119	120	116	117		101	100	99	93	91
Ghana.....	106	112	108	113	118		86	88	83	84	85
Guinea.....	121	123	121	121	124		105	104	100	98	98
Ivory Coast.....	134	149	151	146	160		110	119	118	111	118
Kenya.....	124	119	137	136	139		99	92	102	98	97
Liberia.....	138	132	141	145	154		115	106	110	109	112
Libya.....	125	117	163	195	210		99	90	122	141	147
Malagasy Republic.....	130	130	134	126	134		112	109	110	101	105
Malawi.....	139	155	168	166	171		118	128	135	130	131
Mali.....	114	104	93	85	91		97	87	76	68	71
Morocco.....	130	143	150	129	151		104	111	113	94	106
Niger.....	107	92	83	68	78		88	73	64	51	57
Nigeria.....	115	115	119	115	123		97	95	96	91	95
Rhodesia.....	89	102	117	94	134		70	78	86	67	92
Rwanda.....	147	149	145	152	117		121	119	112	115	86
Senegal.....	78	112	79	95	113		67	95	65	76	89
Sierra Leone.....	110	112	113	108	113		96	95	94	88	90
South Africa, Rep. of	121	134	141	117	144		98	106	108	87	105
Sudan.....	135	132	135	129	137		111	105	104	97	99
Tanzania.....	120	121	126	117	109		100	98	100	90	82
Togo.....	123	126	123	123	128		101	101	95	93	94
Tunisia.....	113	142	144	166	166		95	117	116	131	134
Uganda.....	126	122	122	114	121		105	99	97	88	91
Upper Volta.....	98	98	85	80	103		84	83	70	65	82
Zaire.....	136	128	130	134	138		116	107	106	107	108
Zambia.....	88	158	211	167	201		72	126	163	125	146
Total Africa.....	118	122	125	118	126		99	100	99	91	95

1/ Based on preliminary data.

Table 2--West Asia and Africa: Indices of food production, total and per capita, by country, 1970-74

(1961-65 = 100)										
Region and country	Total					Per capita				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <u>1/</u>	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <u>1/</u>
West Asia:										
Cyprus.....	126	168	158	148	179	117	154	143	133	158
Iran.....	131	121	133	141	143	107	95	102	104	102
Iraq.....	116	101	129	106	136	93	78	96	77	95
Israel.....	135	152	168	168	175	109	119	127	123	124
Jordan.....	69	108	132	71	178	55	83	98	51	125
Lebanon.....	116	157	157	150	159	95	125	122	112	116
Syria.....	81	91	160	70	114	64	70	119	50	80
Turkey.....	124	136	134	122	128	104	112	107	95	98
Total West Asia.....	123	129	137	126	136	101	103	106	95	100
Africa:										
Algeria.....	105	98	112	92	83	86	77	85	68	59
Angola.....	114	114	111	117	108	101	99	94	97	88
Burundi.....	127	133	132	131	104	110	112	109	105	82
Cameroon.....	115	127	123	116	122	99	107	102	94	97
Dahomey.....	114	112	112	116	119	96	92	90	91	91
Egypt.....	113	119	120	122	127	96	99	98	97	99
Ethiopia.....	116	118	119	117	116	100	99	98	94	90
Ghana.....	106	112	108	113	118	86	88	83	84	85
Guinea.....	124	127	124	126	128	107	108	103	102	101
Ivory Coast.....	137	149	146	157	168	113	119	114	119	124
Kenya.....	119	113	122	122	125	95	87	91	88	87
Liberia.....	105	108	110	116	120	87	87	85	87	87
Libya.....	124	118	163	196	212	98	91	122	142	149
Malagasy Republic.....	129	132	137	126	134	111	111	112	101	105
Malawi.....	132	166	178	190	207	112	137	143	149	158
Mali.....	105	95	82	75	80	90	79	67	60	62
Morocco.....	131	145	151	129	152	105	113	114	94	107
Niger.....	106	91	82	67	77	87	72	63	50	56
Nigeria.....	116	116	119	115	123	98	96	96	91	95
Rhodesia.....	101	123	145	107	159	80	94	107	76	110
Rwanda.....	147	149	145	152	117	121	119	112	115	86
Senegal.....	77	110	76	91	107	67	93	63	73	84
Sierra Leone.....	109	113	112	108	112	95	96	93	88	89
South Africa, Rep. of	123	140	149	122	153	100	110	114	91	111
Sudan.....	127	126	129	122	136	104	100	100	91	99
Tanzania.....	122	122	130	120	109	102	99	103	92	82
Togo.....	126	129	125	126	131	103	103	97	95	96
Tunisia.....	112	142	144	167	175	94	117	116	131	135
Uganda.....	121	119	118	110	115	101	97	93	85	86
Upper Volta.....	94	95	81	75	99	81	80	67	62	79
Zaire.....	138	127	128	134	140	118	106	104	107	109
Zambia.....	102	200	285	212	266	83	159	220	159	194
Total Africa.....	117	122	125	119	127	98	100	99	92	96

1/ Based on preliminary data.

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-74

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 2/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts in shell	Cotton- seed	To- bac- co	Cof- fee 3/	Cocoa beans 3/	Cotton
1,000 metric tons															
Algeria															
Average:															
1957-59	1,198	8	--	7	--	249	345	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--
1961-65	1,246	6	--	6	--	226	413	--	1	--	--	6	--	--	--
1969	1,326	6	--	7	--	224	487	--	7	--	--	6	--	--	--
1970	1,435	6	--	2	--	262	503	--	9	--	--	4	--	--	--
1971	1,317	5	--	2	--	274	505	--	10	--	--	4	--	--	--
1972	1,956	6	--	3	--	300	455	--	9	--	--	6	--	--	--
1973	1,100	4	--	3	--	250	415	--	9	--	--	6	--	--	--
1974	850	5	--	3	--	250	414	--	9	--	--	6	--	--	--
Angola															
Average:															
1957-59	11	445	67	28	1,208	114	52	192	58	32	17	2	91	--	8
1961-65	17	408	69	27	1,309	121	71	195	66	30	12	4	176	--	5
1969	14	540	77	16	1,590	179	81	220	66	32	40	4	198	--	20
1970	12	456	78	30	1,600	181	82	225	79	18	53	4	198	--	29
1971	13	404	78	28	1,625	186	80	230	76	25	51	4	204	--	35
1972	15	400	78	20	1,590	162	80	230	84	18	30	5	225	--	18
1973	12	430	80	30	1,630	181	80	240	82	25	53	6	192	--	26
1974	10	400	70	20	1,500	160	80	250	80	20	64	7	180	--	33
Burundi															
Average:															
1957-59	5	107	83	3	1,137	722	--	954	--	2	5	--	19	--	2
1961-65	6	98	118	3	854	687	--	1,441	--	2	5	--	15	--	3
1969	9	120	165	5	935	796	--	1,350	--	7	6	--	15	--	3
1970	9	182	170	12	950	830	--	1,400	--	22	6	--	22	--	3
1971	9	247	175	12	965	845	--	1,450	--	21	6	--	25	--	4
1972	9	250	170	12	960	835	--	1,450	--	22	6	--	20	--	3
1973	10	184	175	8	980	855	--	1,450	--	22	2	--	21	--	1
1974	5	190	130	3	935	660	--	1,150	--	7	5	--	23	--	2
Cameroon															
Average:															
1957-59	--	168	351	11	759	837	--	660	--	68	15	2	32	63	7
1961-65	--	223	371	11	798	873	--	684	5	109	31	2	54	81	15

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-74--Continued

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 2/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts in shell	Cotton- seed	To- bac- co	Cof- fee 3/	Cocoa beans 3/
	1,000 metric tons													
1969	--	250	510	14	870	975	--	665	12	188	62	4	72	108
1970	--	263	312	14	890	995	--	680	15	190	26	6	69	112
1971	--	453	331	14	910	1,015	--	695	15	209	29	6	75	124
1972	--	400	350	14	930	1,035	--	710	15	150	31	6	86	107
1973	--	314	300	14	950	1,055	--	725	15	85	22	6	90	110
1974	--	340	310	14	970	1,075	--	740	16	165	30	6	90	110
Dahomey														
Average:														
1957-59	--	180	69	2	813	451	--	--	--	25	3	1	1	--
1961-65	--	219	67	1	1,108	559	--	--	--	27	3	1	1	--
1969	--	260	82	2	1,165	631	--	--	--	30	8	1	1	--
1970	--	229	84	2	1,190	647	--	--	--	57	8	1	1	--
1971	--	175	86	2	1,215	663	--	--	--	42	8	1	1	--
1972	--	170	88	2	1,240	679	--	--	--	42	8	1	1	--
1973	--	190	88	2	1,265	695	--	--	--	35	8	1	1	--
1974	--	200	85	2	1,300	711	--	--	--	40	8	1	1	--
Egypt														
Average:														
1957-59	1,441	1,584	580	1,396	--	350	n.a.	55	200	33	826	--	--	436
1961-65	1,459	1,913	713	1,845	--	481	404	59	365	48	860	--	--	452
1969	1,269	2,366	813	2,556	--	578	780	91	450	43	921	--	--	541
1970	1,516	2,393	874	2,605	--	633	703	82	450	38	884	--	--	509
1971	1,729	2,342	854	2,681	--	535	878	95	500	33	886	--	--	510
1972	1,616	2,417	831	2,507	--	681	868	100	590	30	893	--	--	514
1973	1,837	2,500	915	2,274	--	891	965	105	650	26	851	--	--	490
1974	1,750	2,750	900	2,500	--	938	1,020	107	600	32	815	--	--	450
Ethiopia														
Average:														
1957-59	220	631	917	--	--	44	--	29	32	26	4	--	4/56	2
1961-65	663	748	831	--	--	167	--	40	55	16	9	--	4/72	4
1969	808	880	1,007	--	--	211	--	50	77	20	30	--	4/83	14
1970	840	939	1,067	--	--	215	--	50	122	23	33	--	4/87	16
1971	876	971	1,102	--	--	215	--	50	130	24	30	--	4/89	14
1972	923	1,004	1,138	--	--	215	--	50	144	25	30	--	4/85	14
1973	860	1,000	1,100	--	--	205	--	50	150	20	29	--	4/60	14
1974	850	900	1,000	--	--	210	--	50	160	26	27	--	4/80	13

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-74--Continued

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other crops 2/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts in shell	To- bac- co	Cof- fee 3/	Cocoa beans 3/	Cotton
1,000 metric tons														
Ghana														
Average:														
1957-59	--	214	205	28	675	2,099	33	1,731	--	39	1	1	264	--
1961-65	--	236	183	34	1,020	2,446	39	2,098	--	44	2	3	454	--
1969	--	304	157	84	940	2,815	44	2,355	9	54	1	6	414	--
1970	--	442	179	40	940	2,558	44	2,388	8	52	1	4	392	--
1971	--	384	185	71	965	2,694	45	2,455	10	71	1	5	464	--
1972	--	402	231	70	995	2,458	46	2,928	12	65	1	5	420	--
1973	--	427	275	74	1,020	2,857	47	2,339	7	87	1	5	353	--
1974	--	454	286	80	1,050	2,947	48	2,398	6	91	1	3	390	--
Guinea														
Average:														
1957-59	--	124	70	308	379	85	54	59	--	25	--	11	--	--
1961-65	--	137	62	311	411	84	29	80	--	19	--	11	--	--
1969	--	160	70	368	470	90	22	80	--	25	--	12	--	--
1970	--	165	72	400	480	92	22	85	--	25	--	9	--	--
1971	--	170	74	410	495	95	22	88	--	25	--	6	--	--
1972	--	174	76	375	505	97	22	90	--	20	--	8	--	--
1973	--	174	76	385	520	100	22	93	--	20	--	6	--	--
1974	--	178	78	395	530	102	23	95	--	20	--	7	--	--
Ivory Coast														
Average:														
1957-59	--	113	55	122	373	1,338	--	324	--	24	2	135	54	2
1961-65	--	155	47	217	488	1,407	--	757	--	25	2	207	109	3
1969	--	250	47	303	532	1,719	--	810	--	42	3	276	180	12
1970	--	231	43	316	540	1,754	--	828	--	36	3	240	176	11
1971	--	280	45	385	567	1,765	--	858	--	40	3	268	222	20
1972	--	226	38	320	585	1,736	--	902	--	40	3	303	179	21
1973	--	232	45	345	625	1,845	--	837	--	40	3	197	206	22
1974	--	240	45	420	605	1,877	--	880	--	40	3	240	215	23
Kenya														
Average:														
1957-59	112	1,101	343	6	--	n.a.	20	--	30	2	--	25	--	3
1961-65	122	1,357	307	19	--	193	30	--	39	5	1	41	--	3

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-74 --Continued

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 2/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts, in shell	Cotton- seed	To- bac- co	Cof- fee 3/	Cocoa beans 3/
1,000 metric tons														
1969	216	1,425	325	34	--	200	50	--	125	15	8	--	54	4
1970	206	1,500	350	34	--	210	50	--	133	13	12	--	60	6
1971	165	1,300	350	34	--	200	50	--	127	13	12	--	60	6
1972	150	1,700	350	40	--	220	50	--	101	13	12	--	76	6
1973	149	1,600	320	36	--	200	45	--	159	12	10	--	66	5
1974	144	1,600	350	33	--	220	45	--	180	15	10	--	66	5
Liberia														
Average:	--	11	--	176	207	21	6	76	--	3	--	--	1	--
1957-59	--	11	--	161	229	23	5	77	--	2	--	--	3	--
1961-65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1969	--	11	--	153	233	25	6	82	--	2	--	--	4	2
1970	--	11	--	153	235	26	7	84	--	2	--	--	5	2
1971	--	11	--	155	237	27	7	87	--	2	--	--	4	3
1972	--	11	--	154	244	27	7	90	--	2	--	--	5	2
1973	--	11	--	160	250	27	7	93	--	2	--	--	4	3
1974	--	11	--	170	258	27	8	93	--	2	--	--	4	3
Libya														
Average:	--	--	--	--	--	17	10	--	--	11	--	--	--	--
1957-59	42	--	--	--	--	13	17	--	--	9	--	1	--	--
1961-65	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1969	78	--	--	--	--	12	18	--	--	10	--	2	--	--
1970	21	--	--	--	--	10	18	--	--	11	--	2	--	--
1971	18	--	--	--	--	23	20	--	--	11	--	1	--	--
1972	42	--	--	--	--	49	25	--	--	14	--	2	--	--
1973	62	--	--	--	--	78	27	--	--	11	--	2	--	--
1974	70	--	--	--	--	80	27	--	--	12	--	1	--	--
Malagasy Rep.														
Average:	--	69	--	1,113	670	326	--	158	59	32	1	4	53	1
1957-59	--	87	--	1,479	838	355	--	139	96	32	3	5	55	2
1961-65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1969	--	90	--	1,858	1,253	463	--	257	100	44	10	5	50	5
1970	--	109	--	1,865	1,218	444	--	262	104	41	10	5	67	5
1971	--	113	--	1,873	1,291	440	--	284	93	41	15	6	58	7
1972	--	121	--	1,925	1,295	440	--	276	110	51	16	4	60	8
1973	--	100	--	1,805	1,200	430	--	201	115	38	18	5	60	9
1974	--	114	--	2,050	1,300	440	--	270	110	45	18	5	66	9

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-74--Continued

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 2/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts, in shell	Cotton- seed	To- bac- co	Cof- fee 3/	Cocoa beans 3/
1,000 metric tons														
Malawi 5/ Average: 1957-59 1961-65	--	7 19	--	5 6	6/177 6/142	--	--	--	--	17 35	6 10	17 17	--	--
1969	--	53	--	8	6/143	--	--	--	28	52	12	12	--	6
1970	--	8	--	9	6/144	--	--	--	33	37	14	23	--	7
1971	--	35	--	17	6/145	--	--	--	32	49	15	28	--	7
1972	--	65	--	17	6/147	--	--	--	34	50	15	30	--	7
1973	--	47	--	25	6/150	--	--	--	54	47	11	31	--	5
1974	--	46	--	30	6/150	--	--	--	64	50	15	27	--	7
Mali Average: 1957-59 1961-65	--	56 80	689 759	179 178	180 160	60 58	--	--	--	96 125	5 13	--	--	2 7
1969	--	82	850	190	150	63	--	--	--	125	30	--	--	18
1970	--	65	775	175	155	64	--	--	--	158	33	--	--	20
1971	--	60	675	160	150	60	--	--	--	152	33	--	--	20
1972	--	60	550	130	140	50	--	--	--	150	35	--	--	21
1973	--	66	550	100	140	50	--	--	--	100	35	--	--	21
1974	--	60	600	90	140	50	--	--	--	125	35	--	--	21
Morocco Average: 1957-59 1961-65	977 1,117	327 279	68 67	23 16	--	122 193	401 548	--	--	--	4 13	2 2	--	2 6
1969	1,612	333	77	30	--	300	830	--	117	--	12	2	--	6
1970	1,870	276	60	12	--	275	761	--	140	--	13	3	--	6
1971	2,210	395	51	3	--	275	844	--	225	--	16	3	--	8
1972	2,405	292	55	5	--	280	879	--	245	--	16	4	--	8
1973	1,897	220	50	8	--	280	942	--	220	--	16	4	--	9
1974	1,813	390	87	14	--	275	717	--	265	--	12	4	--	6
Niger Average: 1957-59 1961-65	1 1	3 3	916 1,202	5 11	83 135	--	--	--	--	136 210	2 4	--	--	1 2

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-74 --Continued

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other crops 2/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts in shell	Cotton- seed	To- bac- co	Cof- fee 3/	Cocoa beans 3/	Cotton
1,000 metric tons															
1969	1	3	1,400	43	200	--	--	--	--	280	5	--	--	--	2
1970	1	2	1,200	40	200	--	--	--	--	236	6	--	--	--	3
1971	1	2	910	40	200	--	--	--	--	260	6	--	--	--	3
1972	1	2	850	35	200	--	--	--	--	195	6	--	--	--	3
1973	1	2	750	35	200	--	--	--	--	75	6	--	--	--	3
1974	1	2	850	30	200	--	--	--	--	130	6	--	--	--	3
Nigeria															
Average:															
1957-59	--	1,032	3,000	332	8,283	10,577	--	1,550	--	1,070	78	11	1	122	39
1961-65	--	1,034	6,287	356	9,656	12,923	--	1,603	3	1,419	90	13	2	215	45
1969	--	1,616	7,732	392	11,807	16,353	--	1,270	35	1,360	186	10	3	225	87
1970	--	1,310	7,364	431	11,410	16,023	--	1,270	43	780	80	14	5	323	39
1971	--	931	5,828	471	12,396	17,583	--	1,300	34	845	77	15	4	265	38
1972	--	1,120	6,083	468	12,700	17,781	--	1,330	40	1,125	95	13	4	264	49
1973	--	1,287	5,296	513	13,000	18,365	--	1,360	40	450	62	13	2	218	30
1974	--	1,350	6,530	535	13,300	18,800	--	1,390	40	700	126	13	2	215	63
Rhodesia															
Average:															
1957-59	1	617	208	--	54	19	--	--	8	104	--	70	--	--	--
1961-65	2	833	268	--	43	22	--	--	133	123	6	105	--	--	3
1969	32	1,088	275	--	45	22	--	--	136	122	80	60	--	--	43
1970	40	700	270	--	46	22	--	--	145	104	118	60	--	--	53
1971	82	1,179	270	--	47	23	--	--	175	108	110	60	--	--	50
1972	65	1,700	270	--	49	24	--	--	200	125	100	65	--	--	48
1973	70	617	225	--	45	25	--	--	190	110	140	57	--	--	50
1974	85	2,000	280	--	50	26	--	--	210	120	120	85	--	--	60
Rwanda															
Average:															
1957-59	2	52	152	--	282	605	--	1,029	--	3	--	--	14	--	--
1961-65	2	47	136	--	132	456	--	1,115	--	8	--	--	9	--	--
1969	2	41	127	--	283	453	--	1,638	--	6	--	--	9	--	--
1970	1	64	158	--	345	539	--	1,651	--	7	--	--	16	--	--
1971	1	56	143	--	372	547	--	1,679	--	8	--	--	15	--	--
1972	2	50	147	--	350	546	--	1,681	--	8	--	--	11	--	--
1973	2	55	142	--	364	565	--	1,767	--	8	--	--	15	--	--
1974	2	35	130	--	350	340	--	1,400	--	4	--	--	13	--	--

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-74 ---Continued

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 2/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts, in shell	Cotton- seed	To- bac- co	Cof- fee 3/	Cocoa beans 3/	Cotton
1,000 metric tons															
Senegal															
Average:															
1957-59	--	29	336	68	165	26	2	--	--	843	--	--	--	--	--
1961-65	--	33	479	102	151	18	2	--	--	1,006	--	--	--	--	--
1969	--	49	625	120	250	18	3	--	--	800	8	--	--	--	4
1970	--	40	414	90	260	20	2	--	--	545	8	--	--	--	4
1971	--	38	583	108	270	22	2	--	--	920	13	--	--	--	8
1972	--	20	323	37	270	22	2	--	--	610	15	--	--	--	9
1973	--	45	510	65	270	22	2	--	--	700	21	--	--	--	12
1974	--	45	650	90	270	22	2	--	--	875	25	--	--	--	13
Sierra Leone															
Average:															
1957-59	--	14	23	316	424	54	81	139	--	25	--	--	4	3	--
1961-65	--	10	27	406	449	55	89	154	--	23	--	--	5	4	--
1969	--	12	31	407	478	61	101	171	--	20	--	--	5	4	--
1970	--	14	31	425	495	63	104	174	--	20	--	--	8	5	--
1971	--	14	32	443	505	64	106	178	--	20	--	--	6	6	--
1972	--	14	32	411	550	68	110	182	--	20	--	--	8	7	--
1973	--	14	33	371	560	70	115	186	--	20	--	--	4	8	--
1974	--	14	34	379	570	72	118	190	--	20	--	--	8	8	--
South Africa, Republic of															
Average:															
1957-59	714	3,979	227	--	--	345	331	69	947	168	14	30	--	--	7
1961-65	843	5,491	261	--	--	415	436	43	1,080	221	23	27	--	--	11
1969	1,328	5,340	232	--	--	571	487	46	1,622	352	48	38	--	--	24
1970	1,396	6,132	379	--	--	674	548	68	1,399	306	33	34	--	--	16
1971	1,670	8,600	551	--	--	660	524	64	1,865	379	27	32	--	--	14
1972	1,746	9,483	510	--	--	679	581	81	1,915	395	32	31	--	--	16
1973	1,865	4,160	222	--	--	586	575	76	1,732	195	36	29	--	--	18
1974	1,605	11,035	626	--	--	630	530	85	1,920	528	75	36	--	--	38
Sudan															
Average:															
1957-59	27	45	1,385	--	92	2	6	--	5	125	194	--	--	--	101
1961-65	37	28	1,610	--	120	4	5	--	16	256	308	--	--	--	157

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-74--Continued

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 2/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts in shell	Cotton- seed	To- bac- co	Cof- fee 3/	Cocoa beans 3/	Cotton
1,000 metric tons															
Uganda															
Average:															
1957-59	--	178	587	--	1,050	980	--	220	89	172	143	3	98	--	67
1961-65	--	302	685	--	1,164	967	--	240	122	182	131	2	154	--	66
1969	--	320	710	--	1,250	985	--	300	148	234	168	3	201	--	85
1970	--	335	720	--	1,250	990	--	300	152	210	172	3	180	--	86
1971	--	314	700	--	1,250	990	--	300	141	200	152	4	171	--	75
1972	--	375	725	--	1,250	1,000	--	300	89	215	145	4	171	--	71
1973	--	328	705	--	1,250	900	--	275	55	215	115	3	186	--	57
1974	--	350	720	--	1,250	1,000	--	300	62	220	146	3	186	--	72
Upper Volta															
Average:															
1957-59	--	131	881	23	29	48	--	--	--	46	4	--	--	--	2
1961-65	--	151	927	25	31	47	--	--	--	122	6	--	--	--	3
1969	--	110	940	36	31	45	--	--	--	71	26	--	--	--	14
1970	--	100	941	34	32	45	--	--	--	68	26	--	--	--	14
1971	--	95	973	36	32	45	--	--	--	66	26	--	--	--	14
1972	--	90	758	30	30	40	--	--	--	60	28	--	--	--	15
1973	--	80	650	30	30	40	--	--	--	63	28	--	--	--	15
1974	--	85	1,100	40	30	40	--	--	--	65	28	--	--	--	15
Zaire															
Average:															
1957-59	3	328	54	172	7,522	331	--	1,687	26	173	101	--	53	5	50
1961-65	2	238	36	62	6,491	272	--	1,380	35	127	28	--	53	6	15
1969	3	358	28	188	9,429	397	--	1,650	36	200	27	--	77	5	20
1970	3	330	27	172	9,475	360	--	1,700	43	180	34	--	68	5	18
1971	3	330	25	172	8,975	368	--	1,100	45	180	40	--	74	6	20
1972	3	340	26	175	8,950	370	--	1,200	50	180	40	--	80	6	22
1973	3	350	26	227	9,500	375	--	1,200	57	200	44	--	69	6	24
1974	3	360	27	240	10,000	388	--	1,300	62	230	43	--	65	5	20
Zambia 5/															
Average:															
1957-59	1	130	--	--	6/182	3	--	--	--	8	--	4	--	--	--
1961-65	1	167	--	--	6/145	3	--	--	--	15	1	9	--	--	--

Continued

Table 3--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-74--Continued

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 2/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts, in shell	Cotton- seed	To- bac- co	Cof- fee 3/	Cocoa beans 3/
1969	1	254	--	--	6/145	3	--	--	30	11	5	6	--	--
1970	1	135	--	--	6/143	4	--	--	40	5	4	5	--	--
1971	1	400	--	--	6/145	6	--	--	42	8	8	6	--	--
1972	1	631	--	--	6/144	6	--	--	55	8	5	6	--	--
1973	1	418	--	--	6/143	6	--	--	64	5	4	7	--	--
1974	1	564	--	--	6/142	6	--	--	70	6	2	7	--	--
Total 1/														
Average:														
1957-59	5,282	12,295	12,358	4,417	26,077	20,433	1,439	8,944	1,477	3,352	1,506	170	625	521
1961-65	6,023	14,958	16,647	5,390	27,584	23,763	2,183	9,817	2,078	4,268	1,674	203	912	884
1969	7,231	16,967	19,455	6,979	34,151	29,028	3,012	11,047	3,184	4,453	2,317	172	1,125	962
1970	7,985	17,187	18,834	7,065	34,032	28,797	2,951	11,259	3,130	3,558	2,198	182	1,108	1,044
1971	8,938	19,926	17,145	7,325	34,891	30,496	3,201	10,925	3,727	4,169	2,187	189	1,120	1,121
1972	10,090	22,487	16,681	6,945	35,298	30,696	3,266	11,612	3,906	4,173	2,194	196	1,208	1,008
1973	9,016	15,488	15,659	6,685	36,299	31,788	3,364	11,007	3,825	2,975	2,149	186	1,039	952
1974	8,912	24,173	17,809	7,293	37,115	32,228	3,168	10,709	4,094	4,213	2,204	219	1,097	967

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Data for 1974 are preliminary.

2/ Yams, cocoyams, sweetpotatoes, and white potatoes.

3/ Data are for the marketing year beginning in the year shown.

4/ Exportable production.

5/ Commercial production only unless specified otherwise.

6/ Total production.

7/ Total of listed countries. Includes commercial production only for all crops, except cassava, in Malawi and Zambia. These totals may differ from totals in table 4 because of data revisions received after March 15, 1975, and the inclusion of some commodity data not used in calculation of the production indices given in table 1.

TABLE 4--AFRICA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1965-74 1/

COMMODITY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
WHEAT	6,021	6,104	4,947	6,226	8,338	7,229	7,975	8,918	10,087	8,947	8,347
RYE	12	12	8	13	7	6	7	6	7	6	7
RICE, PADDY	5,389	5,406	5,576	6,504	6,893	6,979	7,065	7,325	6,945	6,685	7,293
MILLET AND SORGHUM	7,360	7,534	7,494	8,302	7,551	8,282	7,738	7,532	6,921	6,784	7,326
MILLET	3,315	3,238	3,442	3,617	3,646	4,165	3,939	3,211	3,143	2,903	3,616
SORGHUM	5,968	5,539	6,106	7,414	5,618	7,008	7,157	6,402	6,617	5,972	6,867
CORN	14,959	14,092	15,970	20,929	15,964	16,967	17,187	19,926	22,487	15,482	24,173
BARLEY	3,355	3,388	2,361	3,201	4,589	3,611	3,906	3,905	4,304	3,458	4,852
OATS	180	156	131	235	221	201	200	173	197	157	178
CANARY SEED	26	31	21	27	41	20	48	26	17	13	15
TEFF	1,243	1,267	1,286	1,304	1,323	1,343	1,362	1,382	1,300	1,300	1,350
PULSES	777	867	908	891	908	1,334	967	976	977	900	959
BEANS, DRY	884	975	1,067	1,075	1,053	1,099	1,081	1,115	1,111	1,056	970
BROAD BEANS	500	598	578	393	498	524	520	528	645	546	814
LENTILS	162	181	154	148	162	162	170	190	211	178	198
CHICKPEAS	221	241	223	262	268	251	262	231	280	245	368
DRY PEAS	227	249	254	247	257	271	293	286	290	273	304
COMPEAS	162	165	151	184	155	182	156	171	160	159	178
BAMBARA GROUNDNUTS	86	87	76	86	86	88	89	87	82	82	82
POTATOES	1,865	2,056	1,908	1,926	2,112	2,362	2,566	2,522	2,744	2,799	2,919
CASSAVA	27,312	27,754	29,395	29,351	29,864	34,151	34,032	34,891	35,298	36,292	37,115
SWEETPOTATOES AND YAMS	273	284	290	300	316	321	328	334	343	350	357
SWEETPOTATOES	3,290	3,169	3,328	3,523	3,710	3,694	3,763	3,753	3,749	3,647	3,399
YAMS	15,376	16,184	16,261	15,865	15,697	19,236	18,770	20,248	20,419	21,111	21,608
COCUYAMS	2,977	3,133	3,236	3,220	3,350	3,409	3,364	3,633	3,435	3,875	3,979
ONIONS	696	796	827	695	556	690	573	701	678	596	702
SUGARCANE	4,755	4,739	5,199	5,257	6,083	6,878	6,945	7,498	7,713	7,276	7,350
SUGAR BEETS	119	213	447	407	813	953	1,037	1,629	1,708	1,343	1,983
TOBACCO	202	219	223	196	176	172	182	189	197	186	219
COTTON	857	993	980	922	1,060	1,230	1,182	1,181	1,183	1,155	1,178
CONGO JUTE	6	7	6	5	7	12	12	12	12	12	12
COTTONSEED	1,673	1,920	1,832	1,691	1,947	2,317	2,194	2,187	2,194	2,149	2,204
FLAXSEED	69	70	71	72	80	86	77	83	83	78	90
SOYBEANS	21	23	19	20	11	38	15	5	8	4	4
PEANUTS, IN SHELL	4,278	4,857	4,698	4,593	4,215	4,453	3,558	4,169	4,173	2,950	4,138
SESAME SEED	295	295	258	315	296	321	404	379	394	340	375
SUNFLOWER SEED	138	129	156	164	137	151	168	192	222	295	335
CASTOR BEANS	38	36	39	35	29	34	29	36	36	33	35
CHICORY	11	14	19	6	11	12	11	22	9	3	16
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS, DRIED	13	14	15	18	17	12	9	15	20	16	20

CONTINUED

TABLE 4--AFRICA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1965-74--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
						ME/1,000 TONS-					
CLOVE OIL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RAISINS	7	9	10	9	12	17	12	12	13	15	6
DATES	715	725	711	682	669	670	682	721	735	772	783
OLIVE OIL	118	129	57	98	151	64	148	246	132	215	152
PALM OIL	936	907	879	730	847	910	981	961	1,025	1,019	1,049
TUNG OIL	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
COPRA	29	28	31	36	37	39	41	43	44	44	42
PALM KERNELS	762	797	778	617	636	671	716	731	702	652	724
MEATS	3,274	3,510	3,604	3,663	3,653	3,737	3,836	3,940	4,026	4,034	4,000
MILK	10,360	10,561	10,720	11,091	11,515	11,766	11,683	11,562	11,859	11,718	11,797
WOOL, GREASY RASTS	170	166	180	163	168	178	179	156	158	147	133
MOHAIR, GREASY RASTS	5	6	6	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
EGGS	86	94	105	111	114	115	116	115	116	117	119
HIDES AND SKINS	36	39	39	36	35	36	36	36	37	40	38

1/ SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION DATA WHICH WERE AVAILABLE AS OF MARCH 15, 1975, AND WERE USED TO CALCULATE THE PRODUCTION INDICES FOR THE 32 AFRICAN COUNTRIES LISTED IN TABLE 1.

Table 5--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-74

Country and year	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rice, paddy	Pulses, 2/	Grapes	Citrus fruit	Dates	Cotton	Cottonseed	To-bacco	Sugarbeets	Milk	Wool	Meat
1,000 metric tons															
Cyprus															
Average:															
1957-59	69	62	--	--	10	86	53	--	--	1	1	--	n.a.	--	n.a.
1961-65	62	89	--	--	12	104	91	--	--	1	1	--	28	--	10
1969	81	102	--	--	12	203	161	--	--	--	1	--	61	1	30
1970	44	56	--	--	12	183	170	--	--	--	1	--	64	1	32
1971	97	112	--	--	12	185	259	--	--	--	1	--	64	1	35
1972	83	81	--	--	12	168	236	--	--	--	1	--	60	1	30
1973	12	15	--	--	10	175	318	--	--	--	1	--	50	1	30
1974	100	115	--	--	11	170	284	--	--	--	1	--	30	1	28
Iran															
Average:															
1957-59	2,831	983	20	477	100	259	3/45	282	71	157	12	719	1,592	20	157
1961-65	2,801	980	18	766	107	257	3/41	302	117	258	16	1,058	1,554	18	193
1969	3,900	1,200	38	1,046	105	260	3/52	290	155	352	17	3,600	1,800	20	252
1970	3,800	1,200	10	1,138	105	270	3/54	310	150	341	17	3,855	1,900	20	240
1971	3,300	800	10	1,046	100	260	3/55	280	148	280	20	3,920	1,900	19	239
1972	4,034	800	15	1,015	105	260	3/57	300	208	320	19	3,925	1,900	18	290
1973	3,950	900	15	1,023	120	270	3/60	285	200	300	15	4,238	1,900	17	400
1974	3,700	800	16	1,077	113	275	3/63	310	210	336	11	4,520	1,910	17	420
Iraq															
Average:															
1957-59	814	994	4	287	4/22	45	n.a.	301	11	25	7	n.a.	1,187	10	89
1961-65	780	898	4	141	35	n.a.	n.a.	312	8	17	9	n.a.	1,265	12	104
1969	1,189	1,250	6	284	47	n.a.	n.a.	480	13	27	16	27	1,300	13	110
1970	1,236	682	5	250	45	n.a.	n.a.	386	13	28	14	28	1,300	13	110
1971	822	432	5	250	44	n.a.	n.a.	390	14	29	14	27	1,300	12	100
1972	1,625	980	6	268	46	n.a.	n.a.	390	17	35	10	30	1,300	13	110
1973	957	462	6	157	43	n.a.	n.a.	395	14	29	13	28	1,320	12	120
1974	1,800	800	6	200	48	n.a.	n.a.	330	14	29	10	32	1,350	12	140
Israel															
Average:															
1957-59	73	64	27	--	5	50	4/528	--	5	11	1	90	229	--	45
1961-65	90	63	8	--	3	71	4/759	--	17	26	1	263	376	--	86

Continued

Table 5--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-74--Continued

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rice, paddy	Pulses: 2/	Grapes	Citrus fruit	Dates	Cotton	Cotton- seed	To- bac- co	Sugar- beets	Milk	Wool	Meat
	1,000 metric tons														
1969	156	21	5	--	10	80	4/1,140	--	39	61	2	215	454	--	121
1970	125	14	5	--	10	61	4/1,223	--	35	50	2	237	488	--	129
1971	200	18	5	--	10	57	4/1,473	--	37	60	1	259	498	--	152
1972	301	33	5	--	10	81	4/1,511	--	40	67	1	249	519	--	170
1973	242	18	5	--	10	78	4/1,647	--	37	60	1	217	566	--	173
1974	262	38	5	--	10	78	4/1,644	--	49	80	1	116	592	--	200
Jordan															
Average:															
1957-59	130	41	1	--	25	48	4	1	--	--	--	--	45	3	12
1961-65	180	63	1	--	31	75	31	1	--	--	1	--	46	3	12
1969	193	55	2	--	30	40	63	--	--	--	2	--	48	2	12
1970	77	25	1	--	19	36	54	--	--	--	1	--	47	2	11
1971	206	36	2	--	39	47	60	--	--	--	2	--	48	3	12
1972	256	50	1	--	43	46	69	--	--	--	1	--	48	3	12
1973	86	27	1	--	22	52	74	--	--	--	1	--	40	3	10
1974	267	84	1	--	58	93	123	--	--	--	1	--	45	3	10
Lebanon															
Average:															
1957-59	38	6	4	--	8	40	96	--	--	--	4	5	5/63	1	21
1961-65	45	9	2	--	11	90	147	--	--	--	5	45	82	2	33
1969	50	12	1	--	9	77	208	--	--	--	7	100	115	2	38
1970	50	10	1	--	10	90	234	--	--	--	7	120	118	2	38
1971	41	6	2	--	9	115	286	--	--	--	8	146	92	2	39
1972	64	8	2	--	11	109	279	--	--	--	10	190	93	2	39
1973	55	7	2	--	11	107	296	--	--	--	10	139	90	2	38
1974	75	8	2	--	11	105	306	--	--	--	10	80	92	2	40
Syria															
Average:															
1957-59	677	350	13	2	145	177	3	--	100	226	7	62	305	7	97
1961-65	843	551	11	1	151	233	5	--	157	349	8	112	210	10	86
1969	900	350	9	1	135	230	8	--	149	246	11	189	230	14	100
1970	700	235	8	1	109	206	8	--	150	244	12	228	230	7	100
1971	800	123	8	1	151	209	8	--	157	251	7	232	230	6	100
1972	1,950	710	10	1	211	208	9	--	163	255	12	249	230	6	100
1973	600	102	8	1	81	147	8	--	156	249	11	152	230	5	100
1974	1,050	500	10	1	150	200	9	--	146	232	9	130	240	6	110

Continued

Table 5--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1969-74--Continued

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rice, paddy	Pulses: 2/	Grapes	Citrus fruit	Dates	Cotton	Cotton seed	To-bacco	Sugar-beets	Milk	Wool	Meat
1,000 metric tons															
Turkey															
Average:															
1957-59	6,486	3,110	883	164	565	2,452	223	--	170	304	121	2,651	3,664	40	361
1961-65	7,050	3,220	921	160	578	2,744	352	--	273	448	130	3,403	3,938	43	443
1969	8,300	3,700	1,000	200	577	3,275	605	--	400	639	144	3,356	4,381	47	517
1970	8,000	3,300	1,040	267	549	3,322	649	--	400	640	147	4,254	4,293	47	544
1971	10,700	4,170	1,135	292	605	3,453	677	--	523	835	174	5,956	4,280	48	525
1972	9,500	3,725	1,030	203	650	3,010	712	--	544	870	178	5,896	4,445	50	461
1973	8,000	2,900	1,040	245	581	3,004	676	--	513	821	151	5,095	4,223	47	448
1974	8,300	3,300	1,150	238	682	2,770	705	--	580	920	175	6,000	4,400	48	480
Total 6/															
Average:															
1957-59	11,118	5,610	952	930	880	3,157	952	584	357	724	153	3,527	7,085	81	782
1961-65	11,851	5,873	965	1,068	928	3,574	1,426	615	572	1,099	171	4,881	7,499	88	967
1969	14,769	6,690	1,061	1,531	925	4,165	2,237	770	756	1,325	200	7,487	8,389	99	1,180
1970	14,032	5,522	1,070	1,656	859	4,168	2,392	696	748	1,303	201	8,722	8,440	92	1,204
1971	16,166	5,697	1,167	1,589	970	4,326	2,818	670	879	1,455	227	10,540	8,412	91	1,202
1972	17,813	6,387	1,069	1,487	1,088	3,882	2,873	690	972	1,547	232	10,539	8,595	93	1,212
1973	13,902	4,431	1,077	1,426	878	3,833	3,079	680	920	1,459	203	9,869	8,399	87	1,319
1974	15,554	5,645	1,190	1,516	1,083	3,691	3,134	640	999	1,597	218	10,878	8,659	89	1,428

-- = None or negligible.

1/ Data for 1974 are preliminary.

2/ Pulses may include dry beans, broad beans, lentils, chickpeas, cowpeas, dry peas, and vetch.

3/ Oranges and tangerines only.

4/ Oranges, lemons, and grapefruit.

5/ 1959 only.

6/ Total of listed countries. These totals may differ from totals in table 6 because of data revisions received after March 15, 1975, and the inclusion of some commodity data not used in calculation of the production indices given in table 1.

TABLE 6--WEST ASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1965-74 1/

COMMODITY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
WHEAT	11,850	12,661	13,093	15,527	15,124	14,769	14,032	16,166	17,813	13,902	15,554
RYE	707	700	780	825	780	770	680	895	755	690	560
RICE, PANNY	1,068	1,213	1,265	1,462	1,500	1,530	1,655	1,588	1,486	1,425	1,515
MILLET AND SORGHUM	54	69	70	68	68	73	66	45	53	36	50
MILLET	54	45	60	55	50	56	46	61	52	33	26
SORGHUM	53	67	15	24	21	17	11	21	40	30	36
CORN	921	800	1,000	1,080	1,000	1,000	1,040	1,135	1,030	1,040	1,150
BARLEY	5,872	5,660	5,658	6,500	6,238	6,690	5,522	5,697	6,387	4,431	5,645
OATS	452	450	450	475	450	468	415	455	396	376	380
OTHER GRAINS	544	500	510	504	451	488	437	498	453	437	466
BEANS, DRY	187	200	192	227	213	219	218	235	244	237	234
BROAD BEANS	79	80	80	80	75	76	72	74	82	71	80
LENTILS	205	221	165	241	180	183	188	213	253	131	230
CHICKPEAS	172	196	162	195	170	188	156	187	253	251	268
DRY PEAS	3	5	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	6
COMPEAS	4	6	7	8	8	7	6	7	7	8	8
VETCH	274	288	241	275	256	238	205	246	238	166	247
POTATOES	1,869	2,040	2,110	2,158	2,226	2,351	2,425	2,590	2,758	2,762	2,828
ONIONS	560	544	570	652	633	685	801	721	711	760	805
SUGAR BEETS	3,822	3,936	4,957	5,821	5,250	3,860	4,839	6,593	6,584	5,603	6,326
TOBACCO	168	190	212	231	213	196	198	224	230	201	216
COTTON	572	678	672	675	795	756	748	879	972	920	999
COTTONSEED	1,098	1,291	1,187	1,146	1,338	1,325	1,303	1,455	1,547	1,459	1,597
FLAXSEED	14	19	19	17	17	20	18	17	9	7	11
PEANUTS, IN SHELL	37	43	40	42	44	50	56	66	62	59	55
SESAME SEED	53	51	53	61	73	64	55	58	50	44	43
SUNFLOWER SEED	109	160	200	230	230	310	375	465	560	560	425
CASTOR BEANS	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11
VEGETABLES	1,300	1,406	1,454	1,452	1,532	1,643	1,722	1,765	1,802	1,933	1,994
TOMATOES	202	189	211	216	180	215	219	216	171	160	210
CITRUS FRUIT	31	47	40	49	50	63	54	60	69	74	123
ORANGES AND TANGERINES	445	495	543	631	727	680	739	782	811	816	863
ORANGES	655	825	743	871	1,068	946	1,011	1,244	1,302	1,425	1,402
LEMONS	136	168	184	202	245	225	240	289	288	289	271
GRAPPEFRUIT	153	225	247	304	313	315	340	435	394	467	466
APPLES	479	564	627	910	961	783	945	1,039	1,154	1,121	1,244
PEARS	146	139	141	171	186	166	186	181	202	199	216
QUINCES	34	30	29	40	41	33	36	34	39	35	50
APRICOTS	94	88	39	118	131	113	95	80	123	143	115
CHERRIES	57	47	44	50	54	54	59	50	65	66	70

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TABLE 6--WEST ASIA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, AVERAGE 1961-65, ANNUAL 1965-74--CONTINUED

COMMODITY	AVERAGE 1961-65	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
PEACHES	82	66	65	103	99	66	112	84	140	120	170
PLUMS	94	91	85	102	105	99	119	111	131	124	125
FIGS, FRESH	214	215	221	238	219	220	220	206	227	199	209
CARORS	50	43	61	56	62	51	58	50	55	50	45
ALMONDS, IN SHELL	35	32	15	29	49	38	30	24	32	30	35
WALNUTS, IN SHELL	82	85	78	89	96	81	95	79	83	88	83
FILBERTS, IN SHELL	111	81	203	83	143	172	252	162	202	252	232
PISTACHIOS, IN SHELL	13	12	20	9	28	9	28	10	30	27	40
BANANAS	80	79	91	97	85	91	101	114	96	92	98
OTHER FRUIT	997	1,005	995	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,250
GRAPES	3,575	3,726	3,625	3,946	4,148	4,165	4,168	4,336	3,882	3,833	3,691
TEA	10	13	15	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19
OLIVES	728	607	956	751	961	570	838	648	1,275	494	1,101
SUGAR, RAW	189	217	357	424	478	540	566	580	581	610	645
FLAX FIBER	5	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	1	1
HEMP FIBER	10	10	10	7	9	8	8	8	8	8	9
FIGS, DRIED	13	20	15	19	10	10	12	12	12	12	11
RAISINS	135	163	138	138	163	125	192	160	151	130	137
DATES	613	535	670	530	610	770	696	670	690	680	640
APRICOTS, DRIED	9	8	3	7	9	4	12	7	10	9	10
MEATS	826	841	886	886	936	1,000	1,023	1,016	1,031	1,141	1,240
MILK	7,133	7,442	7,666	8,030	8,069	7,935	7,981	7,978	8,164	8,009	8,252
WOOL, GREASY BASIS	83	88	91	91	93	94	87	85	87	81	83
EGGS	140	151	147	161	157	163	174	190	206	211	218

1/ SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION DATA WHICH WERE AVAILABLE AS OF MARCH 15, 1975, AND WERE USED TO CALCULATE THE PRODUCTION INDICES FOR THE 8 WEST ASIAN COUNTRIES LISTED IN TABLE 1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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